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REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

DECEMBER 31, 1979

Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program

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Social Security Administration
Office of Refugee Affairs



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INDOCHINESE REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

December 31, 1979

This thirteenth Report to the Congress on the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP)—the second Annual Report—covers the period October 1, 1978, through September 30, 1979.

During this report period, the world has witnessed one of history's most dramatic migrations of refugees. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese have set sail from their homeland in small craft, seeking asylum in nearby countries and eventual freedom in countries of permanent resettlement. Thousands of Laotians have swum the Mekong, and Cambodians have fled through mined jungles into Thailand. Untold numbers have perished in this flight, yet they continue to come, nurtured by the hope of freedom and of reunion with loved ones who have preceded them.

While viewing the exodus and resettlement of the refugees as a humanitarian problem of international concern, the United States—in keeping with its long tradition of helping the homeless—greatly increased the number of Indochinese accepted for resettlement here during 1979. Only in 1975, following the collapse of the governments of South Vietnam and Cambodia, did more Indochinese refugees enter this country than in the year just past. (See Table 1, Appendix A.)

This greatly increased volume, the special needs of the newcomers, and an anticipated flow prompted creation of a strengthened governmental structure to provide the needed extra effort. It also required increased effort at all levels of the public and voluntary sectors among people working to resettle refugees.

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE

In light of the continuing refugee crisis in the Southeast Asia, as well as refugee situations of concern to the United States in many other parts of the world, the Administration in March 1979 proposed new legislation to the Congress to provide a comprehensive and permanent statutory authority for

United States refugee policies and programs.

This bill was intended:

- To establish regular procedures for determining the numbers of refugees to be admitted to the United States.
- To provide for equitable programs of assistance and services for all refugees accepted by this country, without regard to their country of origin.

In the past, HEW has responded to particular refugee situations as they have arisen, and temporary programs have been developed separately for different groups—such as the Hungarians, Cubans, Indochinese, and Soviet refugees. As a result, efforts to help refugees adapt to life in the United States and to become self-supporting and contributing members of our society have been hampered by the expiration of temporary laws, gaps in funding, and interruptions in programs.

The Administration's proposed Refugee Act of 1979, with some modifications, was passed September 6 by the Senate (S. 643) by a vote of 85-0. The House version of the bill (H.R. 2816) was passed by the House on December 20 by a vote of 328-47. Senate-House Conferees were expected to meet early in 1980 to resolve differences between the two bills.

Although the authorizing legislation for the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, P.L. 94-23 as amended by P.L. 95-145 and 95-549) expired September 30, Congress provided continued temporary authority and funding for the program under the Continuing Resolution, P.L. 96-86, which was enacted October 12. Subsequently, the authority for the program was extended through September 30, 1981, by P.L. 96-110, enacted November 13, and funding was made available through the end of FY 1980 by a second Continuing Resolution, P.L. 96-123, enacted November 20. (P.L. 96-123 also provided \$12 million for educational services for Indochinese refugee children under the authority of the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act, P.L. 94-405 as amended by P.L. 95-561.)

EXECUTIVE BRANCH INITIATIVES

Acceptance of Refugees

In response to the increasingly critical nature of the refugee situation in Southeast Asia, the President decided in 1979 to increase the number of Indo-chinese refugees being accepted by the United States. Following consultation with the Congress, a targeted refugee-flow rate of 7,000 persons per month, or 84,000 on an annual basis, was adopted.

In succeeding months, the number of refugees fleeing from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos increased rapidly. In June, the President announced his intention to double the monthly U.S. acceptance rate from 7,000 to 14,000.

Intensive efforts were initiated by the Department of State and the national voluntary refugee resettlement agencies, which arrange for the sponsorship of refugees throughout the United States, to increase the flow as rapidly as possible in order to reach a regular monthly rate of approximately 14,000 by October. This rate was reached in September, when slightly more than 14,000 refugees were resettled in the U.S. (Table 2.)

Appointment of U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs

With the growing seriousness of the refugee situation overseas and the increasing numbers of refugees expected to be admitted to the United States, it became apparent that the modest government organizations responsible for refugee operations and the relatively informal coordination that had existed among various government agencies since 1976 would be inadequate to the new task.

Accordingly, on February 28, 1979, the President created the post of U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, with the rank of Ambassador-at-Large. The Coordinator, who reports directly both to the President and to the Secretary of State, is responsible for the coordination of U.S. refugee policy, both international and domestic.

At the same time, the President directed all Departments with major refugee concerns to designate high-level representatives to a new Interagency Coordinating Committee chaired by the U.S. Coordinator.

HEW Actions to Give Priority to Refugee Program

Within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which has the principal domestic responsibility for refugees in the United States, the Secretary placed the leadership role for refugee matters in the Office of the Under Secretary and created a new Office of Refugee Affairs to develop and carry out program activities. The new office reflects the

high priority being given by the Secretary to the refugee program, as does the placement of lead responsibility with the Under Secretary. Prior to creation of the Office of Refugee Affairs, refugee activities were carried out at a lower organizational level by the Special Program Staff, located within the Office of Family Assistance in the Social Security Administration.

As the fiscal year ended, additional staff were being hired by and detailed to the Office of Refugee Affairs, again reflecting the Department's increased effort.

During 1979, HEW also took other steps to identify the extent to which refugee needs were being effectively met and to prepare for increased responsibilities. These included:

- An assessment of the degree to which services needed by refugees, to help them adapt to the United States and become self-supporting, were being provided in various locations.
- A review of IRAP operations and management controls to determine areas of necessary improvement.
- Audits of programs and projects funded by Federal refugee program appropriations.

Most of these actions were expected to be completed and reviewed soon after the end of the fiscal year.

In addition, HEW initiated several actions to assess the health needs of newly arriving refugees, to improve overseas health screening, and to help assure access to health services and followup treatment, when needed, in the United States.

Department of State Consolidation of Refugee Operations

On July 30, 1979, the Department of State created a new Office of Refugee Affairs to provide unified direction and management of the Department's refugee operations. The new office consolidated functions which had previously been handled by various Bureaus of the Department. The director of the office is a career Foreign Service Officer with rank equivalent to an Assistant Secretary.

REFUGEE APPROPRIATIONS

HEW received an initial appropriation of \$96,487,000 for FY 1979 for the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program activities; a supplemental appropriation of \$51,464,000 was approved by Congress in July, reflecting the growing numbers of refugees being admitted.

Of the total of \$147,951,00, \$137,420,000 was used to reimburse States for cash and medical assistance to needy refugees, social services, and related State/local administrative costs, and nearly \$7,500,000,

which had been appropriated specifically for special projects, was used to provide English language and employment services projects and mental health projects. An additional \$2,877,000 was used to fund federally administered State supplementary payments for refugees receiving supplemental security income (SSI)—a cost which would otherwise have been borne by the States. (Table 15).

The Department of State's obligations for its Indochinese refugee programs for FY 1979 totaled \$66,836,176. The principal components were \$38,-300,000 for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, which handles refugee transportation to the United States and certain other functions, and \$26,912,132 for the voluntary agencies which handle refugee resettlement. (Table 16.)

REFUGEE FLOW

A total of 80,616 new Indochinese refugees were admitted to the United States during FY 1979, slightly less than four times the 20,397 who arrived in FY 1978, bringing the total number admitted from the spring of 1975 through September 30, 1979, to 248,436. (Table 1.)

The geographic distribution of the 1979 arrivals followed a pattern similar to that of the 1978 arrivals, reflecting the fact that many of the new refugees were joining family members already in the United States. (Table 3.) Eight States and the District of Columbia received more than 2,000 new refugees in FY 1979 and accounted for nearly 64 percent of the total number of new refugees:

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of New Refugees</i>	<i>Percent</i>
California	24,532	30.4%
Texas	6,103	7.6
Illinois	3,851	4.8
Pennsylvania	3,619	4.5
New York	3,438	4.3
Washington	3,069	3.8
Minnesota	2,628	3.3
Oregon	2,086	2.6
District of Columbia	2,064	2.6
Total	51,390	63.7% ^a
Other States	29,226	36.3%
Total	80,616	100.0%

^a Figures do not add to total due to rounding.

All eight States which received 2,000 or more refugees in 1979 were also among the 10 leading States in 1978.

Three States which had received 500 or more refugees in 1978 (approximately equivalent to 2,000

in 1979 as a proportion of the total flow) showed relative decreases in 1979. Between 1978 and 1979, the proportion of new refugees setting initially in Louisiana decreased from 3.5 percent to 1.7 percent; in Colorado, from 2.9 percent to 2.1 percent; and in Florida, from 2.9 percent to 2.3 percent.

With respect to the two leading States, the proportion of new refugees setting initially in California was greater in 1979 than in 1978 (30.4 percent as compared with 24.2 percent) and in Texas was smaller in 1979 than in 1978 (7.6 percent as compared with 9.8 percent).

A full listing of the 1978 and 1979 arrivals, by State of initial resettlement, appears in Table 3.

REFUGEE POPULATION

Alien Registration Data: January 1979

New information on the geographic distribution of the total Indochinese refugee population in the United States became available as of January 31, 1979, based on registrations with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). These data, adjusted for underregistration and ranked according to the 1979 population, showed 11 States as having more than 4,000 refugees on January 31, 1979, compared with 8 such States a year earlier (See table page 4).

These States were the 11 leading States during both years, with minor changes in ranking. Four states showed increases in their proportion of the total refugee population (California, Texas, Illinois, and Oregon), five showed decreases (Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Virginia, Florida and New York), and two remained approximately the same (Washington and Minnesota). Among the first 11 States, only one—Florida—showed an actual decrease in the number of refugees. (Nationally, 15 States experienced decreases in their Indochinese refugee population between January 31, 1978 and 1979, as shown in Table 4.)

Secondary Migration

The availability of three sets of data permits estimates to be made of the net secondary migration of refugees—that is, of the net interstate movement of refugees after their initial resettlement. These data are: The January 31, 1978 and 1979, INS registrations, by State, and, for the first time since the Indochinese refugee flow began in 1975, the number of new arrivals, by State of initial resettlement, during the intervening 12-month period. By comparing (a) what the refugee population of a given State would have been in January 1979 if no secondary migration had occurred (January 1978 alien registrations plus new arrivals) with (b) what the State's

Alien Registration Data: January 1979

State	January 31, 1978 ^a		January 31, 1979 ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
California	42,115	27.8%	56,486	31.2%
Texas	13,915	9.2	18,346	10.1%
Pennsylvania	6,828	4.5	7,591	4.2
Louisiana	6,831	4.5	7,476	4.1
Virginia	6,491	4.3	6,847	3.8
Washington	5,486	3.6	6,576	3.6
Illinois	4,302	2.8	5,420	3.0
Florida	4,947	3.3	4,737	2.6
Oregon	3,478	2.3	4,652	2.6
Minnesota	3,516	2.3	4,171	2.3
New York	3,945	2.6	4,136	2.3
Total	101,864	67.1% ^b	126,618	69.9% ^b
Other States	49,876	32.9	54,644	30.1
Total	151,740	100.0%	181,262	100.0%

^a Adjusted for estimated underregistration. As in any census-type operation, some persons fail to register.

^b Figures do not add to total due to rounding.

refugee population actually was in January 1979 (January 1979 alien registrations), it is possible to derive an estimate of the net flow into or out of the State during the one-year period. This provides a measure of only the *net* secondary flow, rather than of the total movement of individual persons since, for example, the movement of one person into a State and of another person out of that State would cancel each other out and not be reflected in the net-flow figure.

The data for the 12-month period from February 1, 1978, through January 31, 1979, show a net secondary migration of 10,234 refugees. Forty-one States experienced a net outflow, and nine States a net inflow. (Table 5.)

The States experiencing a net secondary inflow of 100 or more persons were:

State	Net Secondary Inflow	
	Number	Percent
California	7,259	70.9%
Texas	1,762	17.2
Oregon	205	2.0
Colorado	144	1.4
Kansas	137	1.3
Nevada	105	1.0
Total	9,612	93.9% ^a
Other/unknown	622 ^b	6.1
Total	10,234	100.0%

^a Figures do not add to total due to rounding.

^b Includes 511 whose location is unknown.

While only 6 States showed a net secondary inflow of 100 or more refugees, 27 States and the District of Columbia showed a net secondary outflow of 100 or more. These figures reflect the growing concentration of refugees in California, which experienced 70.9 percent of the net secondary inflow between February 1, 1978, and January 31, 1979.

States which showed a major net secondary outflow—400 or more persons—during this period were:

State	Net Secondary Outflow	
	Number	Percent
Florida	1,006	9.8%
Missouri	884	8.6
New York	837	8.2
Pennsylvania	522	5.1
Ohio	478	4.7
Illinois	450	4.4
Oklahoma	431	4.2
Total	4,608	45.0%
Other	5,626	55.0
Total	10,234	100.0%

Geographic Distribution: September 1979

By assuming that net secondary migration continued to occur during the period February 1, 1979–September 30, 1979 at the same rate and in the same direction as during the period February 1, 1978–January 31, 1979, it is possible to develop refugee population estimates for each State which are believed to be more accurate than if no adjustment

were made for estimated secondary migration. (Table 6.)

Based on this method, 14 States had a population of more than 4,000 Indochinese refugees as of September 30, 1979, as compared with 11 such States on January 31, 1979. The States with the major concentrations of refugees as of September 30, 1979 were:

<i>State</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
California	82,382	33.2%
Texas	24,534	9.9
Pennsylvania	10,198	4.1
Washington	9,204	3.7
Louisiana	8,521	3.4
Illinois	8,082	3.3
Virginia	7,596	3.1
New York	6,539	2.6
Oregon	6,445	2.6
Minnesota	6,081	2.4
Florida	5,610	2.3
Colorado	5,280	2.1
Michigan	4,260	1.7
Oklahoma	4,081	1.6
Total	188,813	76.0%
Other	59,623	24.0
Total	248,436	100.0%

During the 20-month period from January 31, 1978, through September 30, 1979, the first 11 States listed in the above table have continued to have the largest numbers of refugees, although there were slight changes in the rank order among these States. Only 4 of the 11 States showed a change of one percentage point or more in terms of proportion of the total refugee population during this period:

- California's percentage of the total U.S. refugee population increased by 5.4 points, from 27.8 percent to 33.2 percent.
- Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia decreased by between 1.0 and 1.2 percentage points.

Except for the growing percentage of refugees in California, data for the leading States do not indicate increasing proportions of refugees concentrating in a few States. As of January 31, 1978, the 2nd through 11th States, ranked in terms of refugee population, accounted for 39.4 percent of the total refugee population; as of January 31, 1979, these 10 States accounted for 38.6 percent; and as of September 30, 1979, they accounted for 37.4 percent.

Age and Sex Data

Data are available on the age and sex of 33,360 Indochinese refugees who arrived in the United

States during the period August 1977–January 1979. (Table 7.)

Compared with the refugee population as of January 31, 1976, the newer arrivals show a higher proportion of males (57.6 percent compared with 50.7 percent).

With respect to age, the data show a slightly higher proportion of children among the newer arrivals (44.5 percent age 0-17 years compared with 42.6 percent) and a lower proportion of older persons (7.9 percent age 45 and over compared with 11.6 percent). The population of principal working age was slightly higher among the new arrivals (47.7 percent age 18-44 compared with 45.8 percent).

Statistical data are not available on the education, occupation, and knowledge of English among the newer arrivals. Observers report finding much less capability in English among the new refugees than among those who reached the United States in 1975.

Nationality Data

The vast majority of Indochinese refugees in the United States are Vietnamese. Alien registration data for January 31, 1979, showed the following breakdown of the refugees by nationality:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Adjusted</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Vietnam	133,879	154,068	85.0%
Laos	17,180	19,771	10.9
Cambodia ...	6,450	7,423	4.1
Total ...	157,509	181,262	100.0%

California has the highest number of each of the three refugee groups. Texas ranks second with respect to refugees from Vietnam and Laos and third (slightly lower than Oregon) with respect to refugees from Cambodia.

Table 8 presents a State-by-State distribution of refugees by nationality as of January 31, 1979.

A comparison of the total refugee population, by nationality, as of January 31, 1978 and 1979, shows an increase of nearly four percentage points in the proportion of the population from Laos and a corresponding decrease in the proportion from Vietnam, with the proportion from Cambodia remaining unchanged. (Table 9.)

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Indochinese refugees in the United States continued to show gains in employment and income in 1979.

A national sample survey, conducted in April–June 1979, of Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese refugees who arrived in this country during 1975–1977 showed that refugees who are in the labor force

(working or looking for work) were less likely to be unemployed and tended to work longer hours than the U.S. work force in general.^a

With the exception of Cambodian women, each refugee subgroup had a comparatively favorable employment/unemployment rate:

	<i>Employment Rate</i>		<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Work Force</i>				
Cambodian	97.2%	89.4%	2.8%	10.6%
Lao	96.9	99.4	3.1	0.6
Vietnamese	95.5	99.0	4.5	1.0
U.S. work force	95.1	93.0	4.9	7.0

Data from the survey showed a high percentage of employed refugees to be working 40 or more hours per week.

<i>Work Force</i>	<i>Percent Working 40 or More Hours per Week</i>
Cambodian	90.2%
Lao	86.9
Vietnamese	85.9
U.S. workers	58.7

^a Refugee data from sample survey conducted by Opportunity Systems, Inc.

Labor force participation rates of the Indochinese refugees have been rising over time and, if the patterns of other refugee groups persist, will continue to do so. Although the refugee labor force participation rates are not yet at the U.S. levels, they show a direct relationship to the length of time the refugees have been in this country. The April-June 1979 survey found the following rates among refugees aged 16 and older:

<i>Year of Entry</i>	<i>Labor Force Participation Rate</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1977	58.4%	29.6%
1976	65.5	34.4
1975	69.1	42.9
U.S. rate	78.2	50.7

Another measure of participation in employment is the Social Security Index, which reflects the extent to which persons aged 20-59 are recorded as receiving earnings in jobs covered by social security. To be so recorded, a worker needs to receive only

a single pay check in a given year; thus this test of labor market involvement is not as rigorous as periodic survey findings. It does, however, provide comparable data on the U.S. population and on the Indochinese refugees who entered the U.S. in 1975 (whose social security numbers were issued in a block and are identifiable by the Social Security Administration). The following table indicates the increasing extent to which the refugees who arrived in 1975 received earnings in employment covered by social security during each of their first 3 years in this country: ^a

<i>Year of Earnings (1975 Refugee Arrivals)</i>	<i>Percent Aged 20-59 Receiving Earnings</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1975	73.0%	35.0%
1976	87.0	54.0
1977	90.0	61.2
U.S. population: 1977 .	93.0	63.5

^a Data for 1975 are from Harold A. Grossman, "OASDHI-Covered Earnings of Indochina Refugees, 1975," *Social Security Bulletin*, June 1978, p. 27; for 1976, a followup article in the *Bulletin*, March 1979, p. 29; and for 1977, unpublished Social Security Administration tabulations.

The labor market participation rates shown by the Social Security Index for refugees aged 20-59 are closer to those of the U.S. population than are the labor force participation rates found by the survey of refugees aged 16 and older.

This difference may result from the fact that the 16-19 age group is excluded from the Social Security Index. A high proportion of refugees aged 16-19 are attending school, reflecting the refugees' strong commitment to education.

The incomes of refugees who arrived in 1975 continued generally to rise in 1979, as indicated by the two most recent refugee surveys:

<i>Monthly Household Income</i>	<i>November-December 1978 Survey</i>	<i>April-June 1979 Survey</i>
Under \$200	2.1%	2.7%
\$200-399	3.1	3.6
\$400-599	7.6	4.4
\$600-799	14.7	11.6
\$800 and over	70.0	77.6
Unknown	2.5	0
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0% ^a

^a Figures do not add to total due to rounding.

The April-June 1979 survey also showed incomes to be higher on the average for refugees who had been in the United States longer:

<i>Monthly Household Income</i>	<i>Year of Entry</i>		
	1975	1976	1977
Under \$200	2.7%	3.3%	4.6%
\$200-399	3.6	4.1	5.6
\$400-599	4.4	6.2	15.8
\$600-799	11.6	15.7	12.4
\$800 and over . . .	77.6	70.2	60.8
Unknown	0	0.5	0.8
TOTAL	100.0%^a	100.0%	100.0%

^a Figures do not add to total due to rounding.

Two other measures show the rise in income of the refugees who entered the U.S. in 1975: The Internal Revenue Service reports that the number of income tax returns filed by this group has increased annually, as has the mean adjusted gross income. In 1976, the mean for those filing returns was \$5,282; in 1977, it was \$6,833; and in 1978, \$7,299. All three average income levels were below those of the U.S. population, but between 1976 and 1978 they increased 38.2 percent, a rate faster than inflation. Similarly, data for individual refugees in employment covered by social security shows that the median earnings increased from \$1,146 in 1975 (when the refugees had been here less than a year) to

\$3,646 in 1976 and to \$4,675 in 1977. While the various measures are not directly comparable—since they cover households, tax-filing units, and individuals—the fact that the trends are running in the same direction is significant.

Not only has the total income of the refugees increased with the passage of time, but so has the percentage of wage and salary income resulting from employment, as indicated in the section which follows on “Assistance to Refugees.”

A significant factor which has been evidenced in all of the surveys of the Indochinese refugees since their arrival in the U.S. has been the importance of knowing English to successful participation in the labor market. The following indicators from the 1979 survey conducted by Opportunity Systems, Inc., illustrate the effect of proficiency in English on labor force participation, unemployment and earnings of Vietnamese refugees:

<i>Labor Market Indicator</i>	<i>Proficiency in Understanding English</i>		
	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Some</i>	<i>Well</i>
Labor force participation	33.0%	56.1%	61.3%
Unemployment rate	11.7	2.9	2.7
Earning \$200 or more per week	26.4	41.6	48.9

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Types of Assistance

Full Federal funding has been provided for cash assistance and medical assistance to needy refugees to avoid imposing a financial burden on State or local resources.

Needy aged, blind, and disabled refugees are eligible for the Federal supplemental security income (SSI) program on the same basis as citizens and other aliens legally admitted for permanent residence; Federal refugee program funds are provided for any State supplementary payments for which Indochinese refugee SSI recipients qualify.

Assistance to other needy Indochinese refugees is provided on the same basis as aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) for other residents of a State, except that requirements relating to family composition are waived. Refugees eligible for AFDC are placed on that program, and States are reimbursed through the refugee program for that portion of the costs (about 46 percent on a national aver-

age) which would be paid by the States in the case of nonrefugees. For needy refugees not eligible for the regular AFDC or SSI program, full Federal reimbursement is provided to States through the refugee program; assistance to such refugees is based on the same income limitations and payment levels as apply in a State's AFDC program.

Full Federal funding is similarly provided for medical assistance to needy refugees. For refugees eligible for a State's regular Medicaid program, the refugee program reimburses what would normally be the State share of costs (about 44 percent on a national average). For other needy refugees, the refugee program itself reimburses the full cost of medical assistance. To be eligible for medical assistance, a refugee must generally meet the same financial requirements as apply in a State's Medicaid program.

Needy refugees are also eligible for food stamps on the same basis as nonrefugees; however, no special funding is provided through the refugee program for this purpose.

Assistance Data

Between August 1, 1978, and August 1, 1979, the proportion of the refugee population receiving cash assistance increased by 4.2 percentage points, from 33.1 percent to 37.3 percent—slightly above the previous high of 36.0 percent which occurred in May 1977.

The trend during the latest one-year period reversed that experienced during the preceding year, when the proportion decreased from 34.6 percent to 33.1 percent. This change reflected the greatly increased numbers of new refugees entering the United States: Between August 1, 1978, and August 1, 1979, 60,944 new refugees reached this country, compared with 16,514 during the previous one-year period.

During the latest period, from August 1, 1978, to August 1, 1979, the total refugee population rose from 162,214 to 223,121—an increase of 60,907—and the number of refugees receiving cash assistance rose from 53,644 to 83,312—an increase of 29,668.

A comparison of annual data on the number of refugees receiving cash assistance is presented in Table 10, and State-by-State data, as of August 1, 1979, are presented in Table 11.

The most recent national sample survey of Indo-Chinese refugees (Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao refugees who arrived in the United States during 1975–1977), which was conducted in April–June

1979, showed 85 percent of refugee households to be receiving wage or salary income resulting from employment and only 15 percent to be solely dependent on refugee cash assistance (often supplemented by food stamps) or other sources of aid. As these figures indicate, many of those refugees who require cash assistance are receiving only limited partial aid which supplements low wages.

The April–June 1979 survey also provides the first data on receipt of cash assistance according to year of entry into the United States:

<i>Year of Entry</i>	<i>Percentage of Refugee Households Receiving Cash Assistance</i>
1977	43.9%
1976	38.0
1975	18.8

These findings support the conclusions that the need for cash assistance tends to diminish as the resettlement process proceeds.

A similar finding occurred when comparison were made of the percent of dollar contributions from wages and salaries, cash assistance, SSI, and other sources (such as aid from relatives, sponsors, and voluntary agencies) according to the refugees' year of entry into the United States. The April–June 1979 survey found the following:

<i>Percent of Dollar Contributions to Household Income</i>					
<i>Year of Entry</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Wages and Salaries</i>	<i>Cash Assistance</i>	<i>SSI</i>	<i>Other</i>
1977	100.0%	76.5%	18.7%	0.8%	4.1%
1976	100.0	86.2	9.9	1.5	2.4
1975	100.0	92.0	3.9	1.2	2.9

As these figures indicate, wage-and-salary income, as a percent of total household income, was found to vary directly with length of time in the U.S.—lowest among the more recent arrivals and highest among those who had been in this country the

longest.

The April–June 1979 survey also showed further progress among the 1975 arrivals when compared with the last previous survey of 1975 arrivals conducted in November–December 1978:

<i>Percent of Dollar Contributions to Household Income</i>					
<i>Date of Survey</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Wages and Salaries</i>	<i>Cash Assistance</i>	<i>SSI</i>	<i>Other</i>
Nov.–Dec. 1978	100.0%	90.4%	4.6%	1.8%	3.2%
Apr.–June 1979	100.0	92.0	3.9	1.2	2.9

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Of the \$7.5 million appropriated for FY 1979 for Special Projects for Indochinese refugees, \$5.1 million (68.0 percent) was allocated to fund English language and employment services projects; \$2.2 million (29.3 percent) for mental health projects; and \$0.2 million (2.7 percent) for selected projects of a national or demonstration nature.

Awards to private nonprofit agencies participating in the Indochinese refugee program totaled \$4,279,987 (57 percent of the total) and to public agencies \$3,218,336 (43 percent), in accordance with the Congressional intent that a majority of the Special Project funds be administered by private nonprofit agencies.

English Language and Employment Services Projects

All employment services projects have been required to develop a comprehensive manpower system, including outreach, career planning, English as a second language (ESL), job development, job placement and followup. Many projects also have been able to offer skill training, but limited funds have substantially restricted this activity.

The principal objective of the employment services projects is to aid refugees in achieving self-reliance and to help reduce dependence on cash assistance.

A total of 68 employment services projects were in operation during all or most of FY 1979, consisting of 53 projects which were awarded in FY 1978 for the period September 1, 1978–August 31, 1979, and 16 previously awarded projects which were extended from January 1, 1979, through August 31, 1979.

During FY 1979, these projects provided manpower services to 31,975 refugees, including ESL training to 15,228 and vocational training to 4,879. A total of 10,178 job placements were made, at a cost of approximately \$707 per placement, an excellent record.

Awards totaling \$4,225,425 were made for 53 employment services projects for the period September 1, 1979–August 31, 1980. These included the continuation of 41 projects already in operation and awards for 12 new projects. (See Appendix D for a complete listing of Special Project grants.)

One hundred sixty-three applications totaling \$22,446,409—more than five times the amount available—were received for employment services project awards.

Mental Health Projects

In FY 1978, \$2,864,428 for mental health projects was awarded to 37 grantees for the period October 1, 1978–September 30, 1979. These projects do not easily lend themselves to statistical analysis. However, reports from the projects confirm the need for mental health services. In addition, most of the grantees have emphasized the importance of interagency sharing of information and methodologies, plus a growing realization that mental health services should be available within the context of a comprehensive service program which would also include training, employment services, and supportive social services.

In September 1979, 32 mental health grant awards, totaling \$2,121,343, were issued for the period October 1, 1979–September 30, 1980. These included 24 projects which were funded for a second year and 8 new projects.

The objective of these grants is the same as of those awarded previously: To bridge the gap between existing mental health facilities and services and the needs of the refugee community. Three approaches are being used: (1) Working with mental health officials and practitioners to increase the availability of services to refugees; (2) Training refugees as paraprofessionals in mental health; and (3) developing comprehensive community support systems on behalf of the refugees. The last category includes such efforts as establishing linkages among social service deliverers and helping refugees understand the American approach to mental health services.

A total of 65 applications were received for mental health project grants, requesting \$7,703,426, more than three-and-one-half times the funding available.

Other Projects

Three grants, totaling \$174,015, were awarded by the Office of Refugee Affairs for specialized purposes:

The American Public Welfare Association, Washington, D.C., was awarded \$96,396 to establish an information exchange to assist public and private organizations involved in the resettlement of Indochinese refugees. This biweekly newsletter, *Indochinese Refugee Reports*, is mailed to nearly 900 organizations and agencies, fulfilling an important informational need.

George Washington University, in Washington, D.C., received a grant of \$42,749 to develop a pilot program to provide paralegal training to a small group of Vietnamese refugee lawyers to enable them

to work in the legal field in the United States. Vietnamese lawyers face formidable obstacles in endeavoring to qualify as lawyers in this country because the U.S. legal system is based on English common law while Vietnam's was based on the Napoleonic code. The purpose of the pilot program is to determine the extent to which short-term training can be beneficial in enabling refugee lawyers to utilize their skills, including providing legal services to refugees. Seven candidates were chosen by the university and are undergoing training.

More than 200 Indochinese mutual assistance, or self-help, associations have been established by refugees in the United States. Recognizing the potential of these associations to assist in the resettlement process and their need for information on how to seek funding from public and private sources, the Office of Refugee Affairs awarded a grant of \$34,870 to the Greater Richmond Youth Advisory Board, Richmond, California, to conduct a series of seven regional grantsmanship workshops. Approximately 20 refugee leaders of Indochinese mutual assistance associations attended each of these 2-day workshops, held in San Francisco and Santa Ana, California; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Washington, D.C.; Chicago; New Orleans; and Portland, Oregon. The grant provided tuition and maintenance to participants, and the curriculum covered such areas as format and content of grant applications, strategy in seeking funds, and availability of funding from public and private sources.

SOCIAL SERVICES

In a major policy modification, HEW revised its requirements regarding the provision of social services to Indochinese refugees in order to enable all States to give priority to services intended to aid refugees in achieving self-reliance.

This change, which followed extensive consultations initiated by HEW with State and local public agencies and with the voluntary sector, was transmitted to the States on August 24, 1979.

When the refugee program was established in 1975, it was agreed that full Federal funding would be provided to States for social services to refugees. It was also considered appropriate at that time to require that services be provided to refugees on the same basis as to nonrefugees under title XX of the Social Security Act.

Experience showed, however, that while this requirement proved satisfactory in some States, other States found it unduly restrictive because of the less comprehensive scope of their title XX plans. For example, in some States the title XX plans do not cover English-language instruction, job development

and placement, and related services, which are usually available to nonrefugees under other programs

The new refugee program policy allows a State to continue to provide to refugees any services permissible under its title XX plan. In addition, the new policy specifically authorizes the provision of a wide range of services essential to refugee resettlement, including:

- Outreach.
- Manpower employment services.
- ESL instruction for adults, particularly as it relates to obtaining and retaining a job.
- Vocational training.
- Skills recertification.
- Day care and transportation necessary for participation in an employability or service plan.
- Social adjustment services, including emergency, health-related and home management services.
- Translation and interpreter services.

The new policy removes family income limitations for certain basic services such as ESL instruction, job orientation and placement, outreach, and social adjustment services. At the same time, it requires that certain other services—such as vocational training, day care, transportation, and translator services—be targeted to cash assistance recipients and other low-income refugees.

New requirements are placed on States, beginning October 1, 1979, for development of a State IRAP service program, for monitoring the service program, and for evaluating the quality and effectiveness of services.

The new instruction continues to permit States to enter into purchase-of-service agreements with public and private agencies to provide services to refugees—the method by which most social services have been provided to date.

Approximately 140 State IRAP purchase-of-service agreements, totaling more than \$21 million, were in effect during all or most of FY 1979, providing a wide range of services to refugees. As the new fiscal year began, States had entered into some 227 agreements, totaling \$38,205,975 for services to be provided to refugees during FY 1980. These comprised 84 agreements, with public agencies, totaling \$15,598,944, and 141 agreements with private agencies, totaling \$22,607,031. (Appendix E.)

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

It was estimated that, in January 1979, there were approximately 500 unaccompanied minors Indochinese refugees, mostly teen-age boys, in the camps of

Southeast Asia awaiting resettlement to the United States. These children were to be resettled and placed in foster care by the United States Catholic Conference (USCC) and Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS), utilizing their local affiliates in communities selected by these voluntary agencies. Federal funding for care of the children was to be provided by the refugee program through State and local child welfare structures.

In February 1979, an Action Transmittal on child welfare services for unaccompanied children was developed by the Office of Refugee Affairs in cooperation with HEW's Office of Human Development Services. Subsequently, the assistance of the American Public Welfare Association, through the mechanism of the Interstate Compact on Placement of Children, was enlisted. A special appeal was issued to Governors of the 50 States by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on behalf of resettling the children.

As of September 30, 1979, 423 children had been reported as resettled in 11 States. (Table 14.)

The increased flow of refugees during 1979 included a number of additional unaccompanied minors, making necessary a continued effort by USCC and LIRS to recruit foster homes. As the fiscal year ended, contracts in 15-20 additional States were in various stages of negotiation to facilitate the movement of the children to the United States and provide for their support.

A tracking and reporting system has been installed to insure that sound child welfare practices are followed in their settlement of these youngsters.

REFUGEE EDUCATION

The Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act (P.L. 94-405 as amended by P.L. 95-561) authorizes grants to States which may be up to \$450 for every Indochinese child who has entered the United States since January 1977 and is receiving instruction under the supervision of a local educational agency.

States make subgrants to local educational agencies to support the additional costs of providing basic and supplemental services. Under the Continuing Resolution, H.J. Res. 440 of November 16, 1979, Congress appropriated \$12 million for this program. The legislative history of the Continuing Resolution states that the funds are designed principally to meet the educational needs of Indochinese refugee children who entered school in the United States during the 1979-80 school year. Based on an estimate of 50,000 eligible children, States will receive approximately \$240 per child.

Indochinese adults will benefit from two sections of the Adult Education Act during Fiscal Year

1980. Under Section 317, \$2.5 million has been earmarked for English language training, job counseling, and job placement for Indochinese refugees. In addition, we estimate that \$5.7 million in Federal funds will support English language training for Indochinese adults under the State formula program.

The Office of Bilingual Education will provide approximately \$2.5 million in FY 1980 for Indochinese language projects in the schools and for curriculum development and materials. Two educational television series—one on cultural adjustment and one on consumer affairs—are also being produced for Indochinese refugees.

REFUGEE HEALTH

During FY 1979, Public Health Service (PHS) teams visited refugee camps and embarkation points in Southeast Asia and areas in California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii that have received large numbers of refugees, to review the health status of refugees, the effectiveness of screening procedures in the camps and the need for health services in this country.

Based on these visits, on limited surveillance data, and on the experience gained in the resettlement of Indochinese refugees since 1975, PHS reached the following conclusions:

- The majority of refugees will be free of contagious diseases.
- Where an illness is present, it will likely represent a personal health problem rather than a public health problem.
- The main problems, perhaps exceeded only by the stress of resettlement itself, will include tuberculosis and parasitic diseases.

As FY 1979 ended, steps were being taken by PHS, in cooperation with other concerned national and international agencies, to provide for immunization of all refugees prior to their departure for the United States, to assure that those refugees with tuberculosis travel to this country only if their disease is noninfectious, and to notify State and local health departments of refugees requiring follow-up treatment.

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS AND CITIZENSHIP

P.L. 95-145, enacted in October 1977, authorizes Indochinese refugees, who are admitted into the United States as parolees, to adjust their status to permanent resident aliens after two years' residence.

During the first nine months of FY 1979, 24,004 cases were completed. This brought to 128,908 the total number of Indochinese cases handled by the Immigration and Naturalization Service since the

adjustment-of-status program began. The program has been carried out with the assistance of a number of voluntary agencies which have helped refugees fill out application forms and prepare documentation for INS adjudication.

During the coming year, most of the initial group of 130,000 Indochinese refugees who entered the United States in 1975 will become eligible to petition for citizenship, having lived here for five years. Efforts have been begun by the voluntary agencies to facilitate this activity.

CONCLUSION

As 1979 drew to a close, the spectre of famine in Kampuchea (Cambodia) riveted the world's attention as new refugees by the thousands poured in ragged wave after wave across the border and into the already overcrowded refugee camps of neigh-

boring Thailand. First Lady Rosalynn Carter visited the camps and, noting the virtual absence of children under age 5 among the latest refugees, voiced fears that an entire generation of Kampucheans may already have been lost to famine.

The problems encountered in successfully resettling refugees in the United States appear modest when contrasted with this situation, and these problems can be resolved with the continued joint efforts of the Administration, the Congress, voluntary agencies, individual citizen-sponsors, and State and local governmental units.

As this Annual Report strongly suggests, thousands upon thousands of Americans stand ready to help the United States—a nation founded in large part by refugees—meet its historic commitment to those forced by tragic events to seek refuge from their homelands.

APPENDIX A: Tables

TABLE 1

Indochinese Refugees in the United States:

September 30, 1979 ^a

Resettled under Special Parole Program (1975)	129,792
Resettled under Humanitarian Parole Program (1975)	602
Resettled under Special Lao Program (1976)	3,466
Resettled under Expanded Parole Program (1976)	11,000
Resettled under "Boat Cases" Program as of August 1, 1977	1,883
Resettled under Indochinese Parole Programs:	
August 1, 1977–September 30, 1977	680
October 1, 1977–September 30, 1978 ...	20,397
October 1, 1978–September 30, 1979 ...	80,616
TOTAL	248,436

^a Most Indochinese refugees have entered the United States as "parolees" (refugees) under a series of parole authorizations granted by the Attorney General under the Immigration and Nationality Act. These parole authorizations are usually identified by the terms used in this table.

TABLE 2

New Indochinese Refugee Arrivals in the United States, by Month:

FY 1978 and FY 1979 ^a

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of Arrivals</i>	
	<i>FY 1978</i>	<i>FY 1979</i>
October	611	3,219
November	1,248	2,790
December	1,092	3,263
January	1,366	4,170
February	1,175	3,858
March	1,760	7,677
April	1,376	5,499
May	1,310	5,107
June	2,679	7,743
July	2,174	11,975
August	3,143	11,100
September	2,463	14,215
TOTAL	20,397	80,616

^a FY 1978: October 1, 1977–September 30, 1978; FY 1979: October 1, 1978–September 30, 1979.

TABLE 3

New Indochinese Refugee Arrivals, by State of Initial Resettlement:

FY 1978 and FY 1979 ^a

<i>Number of Arrivals</i>			<i>Number of Arrivals</i>			<i>Number of Arrivals</i>		
<i>State</i>	<i>FY 1978</i>	<i>FY 1979</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>FY 1978</i>	<i>FY 1979</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>FY 1978</i>	<i>FY 1979</i>
Alabama	168	707	Maine	22	159	Pennsylvania .	778	3,619
Alaska	12	60	Maryland	186	508	Rhode Island .	192	539
Arizona	179	639	Massachusetts .	186	846	South Carolina	60	162
Arkansas	226	469	Michigan	374	1,623	South Dakota .	88	186
California	4,939	24,532	Minnesota	590	2,628	Tennessee	366	1,302
Colorado	586	1,677	Mississippi ...	72	216	Texas	1,990	6,103
Connecticut ..	329	759	Missouri	303	822	Utah	278	1,025
Delaware	18	12	Montana	104	211	Vermont	1	18
D. C.	349	2,064	Nebraska	228	515	Virginia	365	1,213
Florida	587	1,855	Nevada	129	376	Washington ...	693	3,069
Georgia	223	938	New Hampshire	3	44	West Virginia .	11	97
Hawaii	448	1,649	New Jersey ...	49	430	Wisconsin	380	1,105
Idaho	27	149	New Mexico ..	206	528	Wyoming	2	55
Illinois	808	3,851	New York ...	705	3,438	Guam	8	45
Indiana	207	790	North Carolina	109	825	Puerto Rico ..	0	0
Iowa	388	1,269	North Dakota .	30	257	Virgin Islands .	0	0
Kansas	300	787	Ohio	281	1,268	Other or		
Kentucky	130	435	Oklahoma	311	1,320	unknown ...	0	0
Louisiana	724	1,336	Oregon	649	2,086	TOTAL ..	20,397	80,616

^a FY 1978: October 1, 1977–September 30, 1978; FY 1979: October 1, 1978–September 30, 1979.

TABLE 4
Estimated Indochinese Refugee Population, by State:
January 31, 1978 and 1979 ^a

<i>State</i>	<i>January 31, 1978</i>		<i>January 31, 1979</i>	
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Adjusted</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Adjusted</i>
Alabama	1,000	1,091	898	1,033
Alaska	208	227	172	198
Arizona	1,001	1,092	1,067	1,228
Arkansas	1,412	1,540	1,465	1,685
California	38,613	42,115	49,084	56,486
Colorado	2,654	2,895	3,354	3,860
Connecticut	1,243	1,356	1,348	1,551
Delaware	164	179	155	178
D. C.	357	389	516	594
Florida	4,536	4,947	4,116	4,737
Georgia	1,277	1,393	1,257	1,447
Hawaii	2,093	2,283	2,349	2,703
Idaho	349	381	299	344
Illinois	3,944	4,302	4,710	5,420
Indiana	1,573	1,716	1,497	1,723
Iowa	2,468	2,692	2,576	2,964
Kansas	1,782	1,944	2,098	2,414
Kentucky	816	890	822	946
Louisiana	6,263	6,831	6,496	7,476
Maine	245	267	218	251
Maryland	2,492	2,718	2,285	2,630
Massachusetts	1,265	1,380	1,347	1,550
Michigan	2,384	2,600	2,648	3,047
Minnesota	3,224	3,516	3,624	4,171
Mississippi	647	706	616	709
Missouri	2,524	2,753	1,917	2,206
Montana	305	333	401	461
Nebraska	1,149	1,253	1,121	1,290
Nevada	596	650	826	951
New Hampshire	135	147	112	129
New Jersey	1,682	1,835	1,554	1,788
New Mexico	528	576	580	667
New York	3,617	3,945	3,594	4,136
North Carolina	1,074	1,171	1,126	1,296
North Dakota	221	241	183	211
Ohio	2,483	2,708	2,321	2,671
Oklahoma	2,937	3,203	2,836	3,264
Oregon	3,189	3,478	4,042	4,652
Pennsylvania	6,260	6,828	6,596	7,591
Rhode Island	483	527	790	909
South Carolina	781	852	690	794
South Dakota	356	388	297	342
Tennessee	902	984	1,226	1,411
Texas	12,758	13,915	15,942	18,346
Utah	930	1,014	1,061	1,221
Vermont	47	51	39	45

^a Underregistration occurs, as in any census type of operation, because some persons fail to register. Adjusted figures are based on total U.S. refugee population and assume same percent of underregistration in each State.

TABLE 4—Cont.

<i>State</i>	<i>January 31, 1978</i>		<i>January 31, 1979</i>	
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Adjusted</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Adjusted</i>
Virginia	5,951	6,491	5,950	6,847
Washington	5,030	5,486	5,714	6,576
West Virginia	133	145	110	127
Wisconsin	2,110	2,301	2,165	2,492
Wyoming	87	95	88	101
Guam	331	361	287	330
Puerto Rico	33	36	28	32
Virgin Islands	16	17	12	14
Other or unknown	464	506	884	1,017
TOTAL	139,122	151,740	157,509	181,262

TABLE 5

Estimated Net Secondary Migration of Indochinese Refugees, by State:

February 1, 1978—January 31, 1979

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Secondary Migration ^a</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Secondary Migration ^a</i>
Alabama	-351	Nevada	+105
Alaska	-47	New Hampshire	-18
Arizona	-90	New Jersey	-136
Arkansas	-194	New Mexico	-178
California	+7,259	New York	-837
Colorado	+144	North Carolina	-26
Connecticut	-131	North Dakota	-81
Delaware	-24	Ohio	-478
D. C.	-212	Oklahoma	-431
Florida	-1,006	Oregon	+205
Georgia	-289	Pennsylvania	-522
Hawaii	-324	Rhode Island	+32
Idaho	-78	South Carolina	-121
Illinois	-450	South Dakota	-129
Indiana	-295	Tennessee	-293
Iowa	-295	Texas	+1,762
Kansas	+137	Utah	-188
Kentucky	-132	Vermont	-7
Louisiana	-8	Virginia	-260
Maine	-44	Washington	+75
Maryland	-320	West Virginia	-29
Massachusetts	-65	Wisconsin	-318
Michigan	-145	Wyoming	+4
Minnesota	-356	Guam	-39
Mississippi	-91	Puerto Rico	-4
Missouri	-884	Virgin Islands	+3
Montana	-51	Other or unknown	+511
Nebraska	-254	TOTAL	0 ^b

^a Estimated net inflow (+) or net outflow (-) of refugees from or to other States. Derived from adjusted INS alien registration data (Table 4) and data on initial resettlement location of new refugees who arrived in the United States between February 1, 1978, and January 31, 1979.

^b The net inflow and net outflow were 10,234 each.

TABLE 6

Estimated Indochinese Refugee Population, by State: September 30, 1979

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Population^a</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Population^a</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Population^a</i>
Alabama	1,367	Maine	366	Pennsylvania	10,198
Alaska	214	Maryland	2,827	Rhode Island	1,310
Arizona	1,720	Massachusetts ...	2,278	South Carolina ...	852
Arkansas	1,884	Michigan	4,260	South Dakota	424
California	82,382	Minnesota	6,081	Tennessee	2,135
Colorado	5,280	Mississippi	833	Texas	24,534
Connecticut	2,140	Missouri	2,360	Utah	1,970
Delaware	168	Montana	562	Vermont	58
D. C.	2,356	Nebraska	1,552	Virginia	7,596
Florida	5,610	Nevada	1,325	Washington	9,204
Georgia	2,036	New Hampshire ..	161	West Virginia ...	205
Hawaii	3,781	New Jersey	2,070	Wisconsin	3,157
Idaho	420	New Mexico	929	Wyoming	159
Illinois	8,082	New York	6,539	Guam	341
Indiana	2,193	North Carolina ..	2,014	Puerto Rico	29
Iowa	3,832	North Dakota ...	375	Virgin Islands	12
Kansas	3,195	Ohio	3,435	Other or unknown	1,356
Kentucky	1,222	Oklahoma	4,081	TOTAL	248,436
Louisiana	8,521	Oregon	6,445		

^a Based on January 31, 1979, alien registration, adjusted for underregistration; plus new refugee arrivals initially resettled in State; plus/minus estimated net inflow/outflow resulting from secondary migration between States.

Source: Office of Refugee Affairs, HEW/SSA.

TABLE 7

Indochinese Refugees, by Age and Sex:

January 31, 1976, and New Arrivals August 1977—January 1979^a

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Population as of January 31, 1976</i>			<i>New Arrivals August 1977—January 1979</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-5	14.2%	14.8%	14.5%	12.3%	15.3%	13.6%
6-11	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.6	17.2	15.7
12-17	13.5	13.3	13.4	16.4	13.6	15.2
18-24	19.6	16.9	18.3	22.5	17.9	20.6
25-34	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.7	18.8	18.8
35-44	9.5	9.1	9.3	8.6	8.0	8.3
45-62	7.0	7.4	7.2	5.8	6.8	6.2
63+	3.2	5.6	4.4	1.2	2.4	1.7
Total	100.0% ^b	100.0%	100.0%	100.0% ^b	100.0%	100.0% ^b
Number	57,919	56,221	114,140	19,215	14,145	33,360
<i>Percent Distribution by Sex</i>						
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	50.7	49.3	100.0%	57.6	42.4	100.0%

^a 1976 data from INS alien registrations; data for new arrivals based on refugee records provided by Department of State.

^b Figures do not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE 8

Indochinese Refugee Alien Registration, by Nationality and State:

January 31, 1979 ^a

<i>State</i>	<i>Cam- bodia</i>	<i>Laos</i>	<i>Viet- nam</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Cam- bodia</i>	<i>Laos</i>	<i>Viet- nam</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alabama	18	160	720	898	Vermont	5	0	34	39
Alaska	4	8	160	172	Virginia	308	350	5,292	5,950
Arizona	42	68	957	1,067	Washington ...	495	365	4,854	5,714
Arkansas	8	152	1,305	1,465	West Virginia ..	12	12	86	110
California	2,000	3,493	43,591	49,084	Wisconsin	49	704	1,412	2,165
Colorado	226	759	2,369	3,354	Wyoming	0	0	88	88
Connecticut ...	84	338	926	1,348	Guam	1	2	284	287
Delaware	0	13	142	155	Puerto Rico ...	1	0	27	28
D. C.	75	14	427	516	Virgin Islands ..	0	0	12	12
Florida	52	123	3,941	4,116	Other or				
Georgia	51	124	1,082	1,257	unknown	33	94	757	884
Hawaii	15	602	1,732	2,349	TOTAL ..	6,450	17,180	133,879	157,509
Idaho	6	90	203	299					
Illinois	172	1,142	3,396	4,710					
Indiana	35	164	1,298	1,497					
Iowa	37	852	1,687	2,576					
Kansas	49	247	1,802	2,098					
Kentucky	18	158	646	822					
Louisiana	71	68	6,357	6,496					
Maine	26	0	192	218					
Maryland	161	77	2,047	2,285					
Massachusetts .	61	124	1,162	1,347					
Michigan	80	323	2,245	2,648					
Minnesota	126	776	2,722	3,624					
Mississippi	0	7	609	616					
Missouri	26	90	1,801	1,917					
Montana	5	245	151	401					
Nebraska	60	165	896	1,121					
Nevada	35	185	606	826					
New Hampshire	1	4	107	112					
New Jersey	47	41	1,466	1,554					
New Mexico ...	17	100	463	580					
New York	168	467	2,959	3,594					
North Carolina .	11	174	941	1,126					
North Dakota .	12	6	165	183					
Ohio	44	309	1,968	2,321					
Oklahoma	12	102	2,722	2,836					
Oregon	573	617	2,852	4,042					
Pennsylvania ..	252	694	5,650	6,596					
Rhode Island ..	121	473	196	790					
South Carolina .	12	84	594	690					
South Dakota ..	10	61	226	297					
Tennessee	44	467	715	1,226					
Texas	551	1,241	14,150	15,942					
Utah	128	246	687	1,061					

^a Figures are actual registrations (not adjusted for underregistration). State and U.S. totals correspond to the "Actual" column for this date in Table 4.

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service.

TABLE 9

Indochinese Refugee Alien Registration,
by Nationality:January 31, 1978 and 1979 ^a

	<i>January 31, 1978</i>		<i>January 31, 1979</i>	
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>
Cambodia ..	5,647	4.1%	6,450	4.1%
Laos	10,046	7.2	17,180	10.9
Vietnam ...	123,429	88.7	133,879	85.0
Total ..	139,122	100.0%	157,509	100.0%

^a Figures are actual registrations (not adjusted for underregistration).

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service.

TABLE 10
Indochinese Refugee Eligibility for Cash Assistance:
Annual Comparisons,
September 1975–August 1979 ^a

	9/15/75	9/1/76	8/1/77	8/1/78	8/1/79
1. Number resettled in U.S.	92,274	138,058	146,743	162,214	223,121
2. Cash assistance cases	3,362	14,205	16,380	17,414	28,279
3. Increase in cases	I/R	10,843	2,175	1,034	10,865
4. Percentage increase in cases	I/R	323%	15%	6%	62%
5. Cash assistance persons ..	10,969	41,188	50,771	53,644	83,312
6. Increase in persons	I/R	30,219	9,583	2,873	29,668
7. Percentage increase in persons	I/R	275%	23%	6%	55%
8. Average no. of persons per case	3.26	2.90	3.10	3.08	2.95
9. Average no. of persons per new case	I/R	2.79	4.41	2.78	2.73
10. Percentage of population receiving cash assistance .	11.89%	29.83%	34.60%	33.07%	37.34%

^a Data are for nearest available comparable annual dates.

I/R = initial report.

TABLE 11
Indochinese Refugee Eligibility for Cash Assistance
and Medical Assistance:
August 1, 1979

<i>State</i>	<i>Receiving Cash Assistance^a</i>		<i>Eligible for Medical Assistance Only^b</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Receiving Cash Assistance^a</i>		<i>Eligible for Medical Assistance Only^b</i>
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>		<i>Cases</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Alabama	50	210	6	New Jersey	187	609	65
Alaska	1	2	2	New Mexico ...	134	343	33
Arizona	18	69	440	New York	350	1,112	382
Arkansas	127	352	36	North Carolina .	205	456	34
California	13,373	38,763	6,200	North Dakota ..	10	47	45
Colorado	650	2,125	12	Ohio	317	1,259	na
Connecticut	194	580	46	Oklahoma	253	606	44
Delaware	23	52	8	Oregon	802	2,714	252
D. C.	62	96	19	Pennsylvania ...	634	1,765	2,525
Florida	485	1,469	11	Rhode Island ...	165	601	113
Georgia	89	221	29	South Carolina .	29	63	0
Hawaii	822	2,051	9	South Dakota ..	17	76	12
Idaho	69	263	129	Tennessee	170	519	11
Illinois	783	2,558	152	Texas	1,224	4,754	5,182
Indiana	201	457	207	Utah	125	472	61
Iowa	471	1,509	479	Vermont	1	1	1
Kansas	288	879	211	Virginia ^c	872	2,079	2,338
Kentucky	106	298	22	Washington	1,611	3,839	336
Louisiana	452	1,616	23	West Virginia ..	8	21	na
Maine	21	72	0	Wisconsin	404	1,400	434
Maryland ^c	304	764	602	Wyoming	3	7	0
Massachusetts ..	394	858	87	Guam	80	241	0
Michigan	445	1,416	304	Puerto Rico ^d ..	—	—	—
Minnesota	994	2,699	92	Virgin Islands ^d .	—	—	—
Mississippi	65	294	0	Other or			
Missouri	na	na	na	unknown	0	0	0
Montana	63	230	24	TOTAL ...	28,279	83,312	21,062
Nebraska	123	418	37				
Nevada ^d	—	—	—				
New Hampshire	5	7	7				

^a Persons receiving cash assistance are also eligible for medical assistance.

^b Persons whose incomes are above the cash-assistance level but low enough to qualify for medical assistance. Figures indicate number of persons eligible for medical assistance, not utilization of medical services.

^c As of July 1, 1979.

^d Not participating in refugee assistance program as of August 1, 1979.
na=not available.

Source: Office of Refugee Affairs, HEW/SSA. (Reports from the States.)

TABLE 12

Supplemental security income: Number of Indochinese refugees eligible for federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, September 1, 1979

<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Aged</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Disabled</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Aged</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Disabled</i>
Total	4,618	3,326	127	1,165	Montana	6	3	1	2
Alabama	17	10	1	6	Nebraska	20	16	—	4
Alaska	2	2	—	—	Nevada	14	11	—	3
Arizona	22	17	1	4	New Hamp- shire	2	2	—	—
Arkansas	40	28	1	11	New Jersey . .	64	48	—	16
California	1,886	1,296	66	524	New Mexico .	9	8	—	1
Colorado	110	77	2	31	New York . . .	63	44	—	19
Connecticut . .	20	16	—	4	North Carolina	24	18	—	6
Delaware	2	2	—	—	North Dakota	4	3	—	1
D.C.	5	4	—	1	Ohio	39	30	1	8
Florida	143	90	2	51	Oklahoma . . .	74	58	2	14
Georgia	20	16	—	4	Oregon	95	65	3	27
Hawaii	57	45	1	11	Pennsylvania .	152	116	1	35
Idaho	1	1	—	—	Rhode Island .	15	8	1	6
Illinois	78	65	—	13	South Carolina	18	12	1	5
Indiana	25	21	—	4	South Dakota .	2	1	—	1
Iowa	80	60	4	16	Tennessee . . .	27	24	—	3
Kansas	40	31	1	8	Texas	463	341	10	112
Kentucky	20	13	1	6	Utah	19	11	—	8
Louisiana . . .	278	204	10	64	Vermont	—	—	—	—
Maine	3	1	—	2	Virginia	156	120	6	30
Maryland	63	45	2	16	Washington . .	150	118	2	30
Massachusetts	50	37	—	13	West Virginia .	1	1	—	—
Michigan	45	35	—	10	Wisconsin . . .	50	44	1	5
Minnesota . . .	54	43	3	8	Wyoming	2	1	—	1
Mississippi . . .	27	20	—	7	Unknown	—	—	—	—
Missouri	61	44	3	14					

TABLE 13

Supplemental security income: Number of Indochinese refugees eligible for federally administered payments, and average monthly amount payable, September 1, 1979

<i>Type of payment</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Aged</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Disabled</i>
	<i>Number</i>			
Total	4,618	3,326	127	1,165
Federal SSI payments	4,536	3,273	127	1,136
Federal SSI payments only	2,085	1,530	53	502
Federal SSI and State supplementation	2,451	1,743	74	634
State supplementation	2,533	1,796	74	663
State supplementation only	82	53	—	29
	<i>Average monthly amount</i>			
Total	\$233.01	\$230.46	\$266.79	\$236.60
Federal SSI payments	178.50	176.42	177.65	184.58
State supplementation	105.15	105.27	152.99	99.48

TABLE 14

**Placement of Indochinese Refugee Unaccompanied Minors,
by State: March 1–September 30, 1979 ^a**

<i>State</i>	<i>United States Catholic Conference</i>	<i>Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service</i>	<i>State Agencies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Colorado	22	20	0	42
Illinois	58	0	0	58
Iowa	1	11	0	12
Louisiana	45	0	0	45
Minnesota	12	35	0	47
Missouri	0	0	3	3
Montana	0	1	0	1
New York	95	0	0	95
Oregon	39	29	0	68
Pennsylvania	0	38	0	38
Washington	14	0	0	14
TOTAL	286	134	6	423

^a Placements during FY 1979 were made beginning March 1.

Source: Reports from the agencies.

TABLE 15

**HEW Obligations for Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program:
Fiscal Year 1979**

(As of September 30, 1979)

Funding to States:	(Thousands of dollars)
Cash assistance	\$61,570
Medical assistance	34,153
Social services	30,557
Administrative costs	11,140
Subtotal, States	\$137,420
Health Services Administration for medical services	150
Special projects for employment/training and mental health	7,498
Federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State supplementation	2,877
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	\$147,945
LAPSING	6
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	\$147,951

TABLE 16

**Department of State Obligations for Indochinese Refugee Programs:
Fiscal Year 1979**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Funding</i>
1. Voluntary Agencies	
A. Resettlement Contracts	24,100,000
B. JVAR Overseas Support	2,812,132
Subtotal	26,912,132
2. Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	38,300,000
3. Immigration and Naturalization Service	205,000
4. Red Cross	121,375
5. Administrative Expenses	1,297,669
TOTAL	66,836,176

Voluntary Agency Contracts

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>JVAR</i> ¹	<i>Total</i>
World Council of Churches	3,387,500	593,515	3,981,015
International Rescue Committee	2,825,000	1,129,165	3,954,165
International Catholic Migration Commission	7,275,000	404,165	7,679,165
American Council for Nationalities Services	4,280,000	421,533	4,701,533
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees	682,500	—	682,500
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	1,115,000	—	1,115,000
Tolstoy Foundation	470,000	—	470,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services	2,855,000	263,754	3,118,754
World Relief Refugee Services	975,000	—	975,000
Iowa	215,000	—	215,000
Michigan	20,000	—	20,000
	24,100,000	2,812,132	26,912,132

¹ Support for Joint Voluntary Agency Representatives in Southeast Asian refugee camps.

APPENDIX B: Reports by Federal Agencies

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program continued over the past year to be administered as part of the work of the Special Programs Staff in the Office of Family Assistance of the Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The staff of the central office comprised 28 persons, most with multilingual competence. There were field workers in the ten HEW Regional Offices.

WASHINGTON OFFICE

This office continued to operate in four general units besides the financial and administrative functions of the office itself. The units comprised the functions of resettlement liaison, publications, information and referral, and liaison with Indochinese mutual assistance associations nationwide.

Resettlement Liaison Unit

Resettlement liaison involved on-going communication with the ten HEW Regional Offices, national and local offices of the voluntary resettlement agencies, and various other governmental agencies, such as the Department of State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Congressional offices.

The functions of resettlement liaison include case-work, gathering and disseminating information and statistical data on the refugee population in the U.S., responding to telephone and mail inquiries and requests dealing with various phases of the resettlement process, providing assistance to project grantees and monitoring the various contracts for services into which the Special Programs Staff had entered with service and product suppliers.

Publications Unit

The publications unit has responsibility for publishing a bimonthly newspaper in three Indochinese languages, and a digest of articles from early issues aimed especially at the newly arriving refugees. Because of contract difficulties, only one issue of the newspaper was published during the past year.

In all, 50,568 pieces of printed publications, prepared mainly by the publications staff itself, were distributed between January 1 and October 1, 1979. A large quantity of these publications was sent to the refugee camps in Southeast Asia. These publications were aimed at providing language and acculturation

assistance to the refugees and to their sponsors.

Information and Referral Unit

The Information and Referral Unit's five-member staff, with competency in English, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Lao, French, and Cantonese Chinese, performs a variety of direct services for the refugee population as follows:

Information and referral: Through a four-line, toll-free telephone "hot line," it provides information and referral services to refugees throughout the country. Between the period from January 1 and August 31, it received an average of 70 calls a day on these lines—the heaviest daily average workload since the inception of the service in 1975. In addition to calls from refugees and sponsors, there was a striking increase in the number of Americans inquiring about ways in which they might become involved in refugee assistance efforts. During one August week, 110 such calls, with offers of assistance, were received.

Appropriate referrals were made. The following table lists the number of "hot line" calls received by the I&R unit, and the subjects of the calls, between January 1 and August 31:

January	1,577
February	1,178
March	1,303
April	1,577
May	1,125
June	1,192
July	1,856
August	1,513
Total:	11,321

Government programs	1,430
Family reunification	2,564
Immigration & Naturalization Service	664
Education	795
Employment	438
Legal advice	367
Interpretation/Translations	2,073
Volag/Sponsor/Refugee/Sponsorship	
Offers	1,877
Miscellaneous (Tax, Housing, Postal Service, Locator Requests etc.)	1,113
Total:	11,321

Of 11,321 calls, about 30 percent came from newcomers and their sponsors. During this reporting period 823 calls were made by churches, private organizations and/or individuals offering sponsorships to Indochinese refugees.

Interpretations: With the increase of new arrivals in the latter part of the report period, and with their placement in remote areas where no Indochinese communities already existed, the unit also provided an increasing number of emergency interpretations. Some are simply to help refugees communicate with their sponsors, while others are highly dramatic, including communication between refugee women in childbirth and their obstetricians.

Casework and Intervention: In a limited number of cases where appropriate referrals cannot be made, the unit also intervenes on behalf of refugees with various governmental and social service agencies to help resolve problem cases.

A particular burden fell upon the Cambodian section as larger numbers of refugees from that country entered the United States and were resettled in areas remote from their fellow-countrymen and from translation/interpretation services. The single Cambodian staff member during one week received more than 100 requests for telephone translation.

Translation: The section also translated 628 official documents, such as birth and marriage certificates. These are needed to establish familial relationships in connection with family reunification cases, as well as for other official purposes.

Locator Service: The section maintains a locator service, which is used by refugees seeking to find relatives and friends. Some 1,102 requests were received, of which 392 positive matches and 74 possible matches were made.

Indochinese Mutual Assistance Unit

The mutual assistance associations which various Indochinese communities have formed since 1975 represent a resource for resettlement that is both significant and historically appropriate. Over the years, similar associations of immigrants from other countries have rendered valuable service to their newly-arrived fellow countrymen in helping them establish new lives for themselves.

During the year just past, the net number of such associations increased as follows:

	September 30, 1978	September 30, 1979
<i>Associations</i>		
Vietnamese	150	174
Cambodian	19	21
Lao	9	22
	<u>178</u>	<u>217</u>

Some have religious backgrounds: Roman Catholic or Buddhist. Others are professionally oriented: former lawyers or engineers. Still others represent broad-based, refugee communities.

In terms of size, some are small, representing only a few people, while others number their membership in the hundreds. In terms of activities, some limit their work to occasional meetings and debates, some carry out community social events such as Tet parties, and some are highly active in a broad-based resettlement effort. Some are still seeking identity and a sense of purpose, while others have reached a high degree of sophistication and well-defined goals. Two are recipients of IRAP Special Projects grants in English language and vocational training.

Liaison with the Vietnamese groups is maintained by two refugee staff members from that country, while liaison with the Cambodian and Lao associations is carried out by Information and Referral unit staff members of those nationalities, respectively.

Efforts during the year just past have taken three principal directions:

- Maintaining liaison, by both letter and telephone, in order to keep as accurate and current list of the associations as possible.
- Providing informational letters as a means of communicating important information to the refugee community through their associations. Ten such newsletters were sent during the report period.
- Providing a series of grantsmanship workshops for association leaders, to instruct them in the practice of applying for grants, on behalf of resettlement activities, from government and private agencies and foundations. Workshops were held in Santa Ana, and San Francisco, California, New Orleans, Louisiana, Washington, D.C., Bridgeport, Connecticut, Portland, Oregon, and Chicago, Illinois, attracting more than 150 association leaders.

As the fiscal year ended, new ways to utilize the resources of these associations were being explored in recognition of their growing potential.

Direct Contracts for Services

Three types of services, which had been previously contracted for directly by the Department, continued to be provided in FY 1979:

The Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL), of Arlington, Virginia, continued to provide technical assistance to Special Project grantees carrying out English language and employment services projects. These activities included on-site needs assessments, in-service training for project staff, and area and regional workshops for grantees.

CAL also maintains a national toll-free telephone service to provide immediate assistance to trainers, educators, and school officials on ESL and related educational matters. Calls averaged 250 per week throughout the year, but rose to more than 600 per week in September as schools opened. CAL has also developed extensive materials related to ESL and refugee education for both students and teachers.

Twelve refugee education guides on linguistic and cultural topics were issued during the year, and a set of intermediate and job-related ESL texts were developed.

California State University at Long Beach continued to carry out a national project for Indochinese document evaluation in FY 1979. Under this program, refugees can have their academic credentials recon-

structed and evaluated at the request of colleges and employers. Since few refugees were able to bring documents supporting their academic backgrounds with them during their flight, this is an important service in enabling refugees to continue their higher education and to qualify for employment commensurate with their education and experience. Between November 1, 1978, and August 31, 1979, the project received 1,611 evaluation and/or translation cases and completed 1,395.

The Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association continued to operate a toll-free telephone line providing free referral services to refugees with legal problems. A total of 220 cases were handled between January and September 1979.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Throughout 1979, as health issues involving Indochinese refugees took on growing importance in our nation's communities and overseas, Public Health Service (PHS) agencies became increasingly active. In recognition that Federal efforts to address the medical and health needs of refugees needed leadership, the Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon General on November 13 directed the Office of International Health (OIH) to take the lead among Federal agencies in coordinating these efforts.

In response to this directive, the Office of International Health immediately established an Inter-agency Refugee Working Group on Health (RWG/H) including representatives from Federal agencies and voluntary agencies involved in refugee health assistance:

Office of International Health, PHS, HEW
Health Service Administration, PHS, HEW
Center for Disease Control, PHS, HEW
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health
Administration, PHS, HEW
Social Security Administration, HEW
Health Care Financing Administration, HEW
Peace Corps
Department of Defense
Agency for International Development
Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGs)
Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID
Kampuchean Working Group at the Department
of State
Office of Refugee Affairs, HEW

OIH also has provided staff functions to the RWG/H in two units: (1) the Domestic Resettle-

ment Program and (2) the Kampuchean Refugee Relief Program. This staff also is responsible for coordinating all health activities domestically with the Office of Refugee Affairs, HEW, and internationally with the Kampuchean Work Group at the Department of State.

The RWG/H was instrumental in establishing a U.S. information and resource clearinghouse for volunteers seeking to assist in the international campaign to provide medical coverage at Thai camps serving Kampuchean refugees. In this arrangement, the National Council for International Health has received a small Department of State grant to organize a telephone bank and an information storage, retrieval and referral system to facilitate the identification of overseas refugee needs and response capabilities from the U.S. private sector. This system has provided more than 30 volunteers to U.S. voluntary agencies in need of specialized manpower.

The RWG/H staff also has developed a catalog of Public Health Service health professionals who can be called immediately to duty for overseas assignment if a Federal response is necessary in the Kampuchean refugee camps in Thailand. Finally, the RWG/H staff has begun to work closely with the PHS agencies involved in Indochinese refugee assistance to assure that these efforts are closely coordinated and effective. Throughout 1979, the PHS agencies with major activities directed at refugees included the Center for Disease Control. The Health Services Administration, and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The specific activities of these agencies are discussed below.

Center for Disease Control

In matters relating to refugees, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) has carried out a variety of activities related to its mission to protect the public health through surveillance of diseases in this country and abroad, through the prevention of the importation of any dangerous diseases to this country at our international ports of entry and through the reporting of their findings and recommendations to the nation's medical and public health professionals.

To assist in the health screening of U.S.-bound refugees, CDC assigned eleven physicians and public health advisors to American Embassies in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

This staff is overseeing the procedures used by the Inter-governmental Committee on European Migration (ICEM) which, under contract with the State Department, actually conducts the health screening that determines whether a refugee will be allowed to emigrate to this country. Currently, refugees are screened for medical conditions which, as a matter of immigration law, may prevent them from emigrating to this country. These conditions are infectious tuberculosis, infectious leprosy, venereal disease, mental retardation or insanity, and drug or alcohol addiction.

Once medically cleared in foreign centers, refugees travel to the United States carrying their medical records which include chest x-rays. All refugees received a visual inspection and medical records review upon arrival at U.S. ports of entry by CDC quarantine officers. If necessary, refugees may be quarantined or assisted in securing access to emergency medical treatment as required.

CDC has also worked to provide State and local health departments with prompt notification of refugees arriving within their area of jurisdiction. The names of refugees—along with the name, address and phone number of each refugee's sponsor—are mailed to State and local health agencies within 24 hours of the refugee's arrival. CDC also instituted new procedures to alert State and local health authorities to refugees entering their area who have non-infectious tuberculosis by means of phone calls and special follow-up documentation.

In addition to these activities, CDC took the following actions during FY 79 in support of the refugee program:

- From June 21-July 20, an assessment team visited Southeast Asia to evaluate the delivery and quality of medical screening practices and procedures and to correct onsite deficiencies.
- In August and September, a CDC chest physician visited Southeast Asia to monitor and upgrade x-ray interpretation and tuberculosis laboratory diagnostic

testing. The quality of tuberculosis diagnosis (classification), treatment, and patient management now meets CDC standards.

- Thirteen quarantine inspectors were hired and assigned to West Coast quarantine stations which serve as major ports of entry for Indochinese refugees.

- Between August 8-September 15, CDC conducted a health assessment of refugees arriving at West Coast ports of entry. Of 13,757 total arrivals, 4,456 (32%) were examined for significant active medical conditions. Three refugees required emergency hospital care. An exceedingly small percentage of refugees showed signs of acute health conditions requiring further medical care.

- Five issues of CDC's *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* have addressed specific medical and public health issues concerning Indochinese refugees. These publications are circulated to more than 90,000 private physicians and State and local health departments. The August 24 issue of the MMWR made recommendations concerning the significant infectious disease problems of refugees. The October 5 and November 2 issues of the MMWR provided information regarding hepatitis B and diphtheria respectively, among Indochinese refugees. The November 23 issue described the health status of Kampuchean refugees in the Sakao camp in Thailand, and provided a follow-up article on diphtheria among Indochinese refugees from Thailand. The December 7 issue described the health status of Kampuchean refugees in the Khao I Dang camp in Thailand.

- CDC conducted a one-week orientation and training session for its assignees to Southeast Asia. CDC also is providing for the orientation and training of voluntary physicians and other health professionals recruited by the American Refugee Committee for short-term assignments to refugee camps abroad, where they will provide primary health care to refugees.

- A CDC physician and public health advisor assigned to World Health Organization (WHO)/UNHCR arrived in Indonesia October 1 to work in the Indonesian refugee camps.

- At the request of the International Committee of the Red Cross, CDC provided four medical epidemiologists and one public health advisor to the ICRC to assist in onsite disaster assessment and to assess and develop recommendations for the establishment and effective health management of the Cambodian refugee camps. At the end of these short-term assignments, CDC provided four additional medical epidemiologists for 90-day assignments.

The Health Services Administration (HSA), with primary Federal responsibility for making quality and comprehensive health care available to all citizens, has taken the lead role in pursuing a major PHS goal for Indochinese refugees: To assure that they have access to the health care delivery system in this country to the same extent as every American. Although the HSA does not administer any special programs directed at "refugees," it oversees numerous grant programs to assist communities in addressing the needs of our nation's medically underserved. Virtually all of these programs have been used by local communities to serve Indochinese.

HSA has also been reviewing local and national health programs serving Indochinese refugees that have been operating since 1976 in an attempt to build on this experience base and thereby apply past successful efforts to today's circumstances. Because the State of California and the West Coast have the largest population of Indochinese refugees, HSA designated a physician specializing in ethnomedicine to serve as the West Coast Coordinator for domestic refugee health activities. The West Coast Coordinator has worked with a number of West Coast communities to assist them in addressing the major health problems of refugees.

HSA also provided guidance to local agencies and health practitioners on the package of health services which refugees should be afforded upon arrival at their final destination.

The HEW Regional Health Administrators (RHAs) were directed to inform State and local health departments of these recommendations.

PHS Hospitals and Outpatient Clinics, which are under the jurisdiction of HSA, also have been instructed to offer to assist State and local health departments and voluntary resettlement agencies in the provision of health services to refugees under Section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932. While many of these facilities have been called upon to assist local authorities from time to time, major HSA-community arrangements have been developed in San Francisco, San Pedro (Los Angeles), and Seattle. Numbers of Indochinese refugees seen at these facilities from June through December 31, 1979 are as follows:

	<i>San Fran- cisco</i>	<i>San Pedro</i>	<i>Seattle</i>	<i>Total</i>
Initial visits	1,696	43	125	1,864
Followup	2,339	64	80	2,483
Hospitals admission	15	N/A	14	29

Finally, the HSA, working in close cooperation with the HEW Principal Regional Officials and the RHA's, conducted a study in the Summer of 1979 to identify areas in which refugees have had a significant impact on local health service delivery systems. Although this assessment is still being reviewed, it has identified the following high impact areas:

Region IV—Florida

Region VI—Louisiana (New Orleans); Texas (counties in Houston Metropolitan Area, Dallas County)

Region IX—California; Hawaii

Region X—Washington; Oregon

Information developed in this study has already been helpful to HEW Regional Officials as they work in close cooperation with local authorities.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

Although the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) funded a number of special research programs concerning Indochinese refugee mental health during the first wave exodus in 1975–1976, it has recently recognized that there are significant differences in the current population of refugees immigrating to the United States. In December, ADAMHA organized a Refugee Work Group to plan and coordinate the Agency's response to this new need. In the first phase of this planning effort, to be conducted in January 1980, the Refugee Work Group has organized a consultation study by non-governmental mental health professionals and Indochinese community leaders to recommend actions to the Agency. Follow-up activities in 1980 are expected to be as responsive as possible to the recommendations of this study.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION
(Elementary and Secondary Education)

On November 1, 1978, Public Law 95-561 reauthorized Title II of the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act (P.L. 94-405), with certain significant modifications.

The original Act had provided for \$300 per refugee school child and for \$600 where children were in excess of 1 percent or 100 students of a specific school district. The Act was amended to provide a three-year extension, with a maximum of \$450 per child (flat rate), including 5% for State administration (instead of 1% previously granted), and the new provision only applies to Indochinese refugee children who were or would be in the United States on or after January 1, 1977. In addition, specific language pertaining to the "use of funds" was added.

No funds were appropriated for the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act in FY 1979. However, on November 16, 1979, the Congress passed H.J. Res. 440, which appropriated \$12 million for the program for FY 1980.

Throughout FY 1979 the program thrust of OE's Indochina Refugee Program staff was to serve as a central resource center to State Education Agencies (SEAs) and Local Education Agencies (LEAs) for the acquisition and dissemination of instructional program information. Technical assistance by OE during the 1978-79 school year, despite the lack of appropriation, was provided upon request to assist SEAs in encouraging LEAs to provide:

- (1) Supplementary educational services necessary to achieve a satisfactory level of performance including, but not limited to:
 - English language instruction,
 - Other bilingual education services, and
 - Special materials and supplies;
- (2) Additional basic instructional services as well as additional classroom teachers and additional reading materials and supplies; and
- (3) Special in-service training for personnel.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The seriousness and potential size of the Indochinese Refugee problem received new emphasis during the past year. As of September 30, 1979, the number of refugees awaiting resettlement from countries of first asylum was nearly 350,000—a figure over twice that of the year before. About one-fourth of this number (87,500) are Vietnamese boat people, a group which has grown significantly over the past year.

Working with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of State processed approximately 90,000 Indochinese refugees for parole into the U.S. in FY 1979; 77,850 actually entered the U.S. by September 30 under this parole authority. These numbers reflect increased allocations of parole spaces announced by the Attorney General last December and again in April 1979. Following the President's announcement in June 1979 that the United States would allow up to 14,000 Indochinese per month to enter the country, the program moved up to that level by September. In August and September, refugees from Cambodia, dislocated by the renewal of fighting, began to cross the border into Thailand in considerable numbers. That exodus seems bound to continue and to add significantly to the number of refugees who will require eventual resettlement in a third country.

As the refugee flow from Indochina to countries of first asylum grew to 60,000 a month last spring (most of them boat refugees from Vietnam), UN Secretary General Waldheim called a meeting of interested nations in Geneva on July 20-21. At that meeting, where Vice President Mondale represented the U.S., resettlement countries pledged in excess of 100,000 admission spaces for the following year, in addition to the 168,000 offered by the U.S.

Plans for establishing Refugee Processing Centers (RPC) on Galang Island in Indonesia (10,000 persons) and Bataan in the Philippines (50,000 persons) progressed during the past year, and refugees are to move into them early in 1980. The RPCs would accept for up to three years Indochinese refugees whose settlement in third countries is assured, from countries of first asylum, primarily Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia. The RPCs will relieve the strain on first asylum countries by increasing the total number of refugees who will depart the camps of temporary haven in the next few months: some for permanent resettlement directly in third countries and others destined for RPCs. The latter, in effect, will be delayed en route to permanent resettlement. Thus, the number of refugees who will actually enter the U.S. (or any other country employing the RPCs) will not exceed the number authorized in any given

year. The UNHCR and the host government are jointly developing and managing the RPCs, and they will be financed by donor countries, principally Japan and the U.S. Once opened, the RPCs will provide a more stable environment in which refugees will be able to attend orientation courses, receive language training and participate in work programs to prepare them for their new life in their future homes.

Beginning in January 1979, diplomatic exchanges with the Government of Vietnam took place with the aim of allowing processing of U.S. visa applications in Vietnam for the purpose of family reunification in the United States. The prospects appear good that U.S. officials will be able to begin such processing in 1980.

The Office of U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs was established by the President in February 1979. The U.S. Coordinator provides policy guidance for all U.S. refugee programs, both international and

national, through a newly-established Interagency Coordinating Committee which meets regularly under chairmanship of the Coordinator. The Committee consists of representatives at the Assistant Secretary level from the Departments of State, Justice, HEW, and AID and, as necessary, with participation by representatives of other interested Government departments and agencies.

On July 30, 1979, the Office of Refugee Affairs was created in the Department of State consolidating functions previously handled by various Bureaus of the Department. The Office of Refugee Affairs has operational responsibility for U.S. programs overseas including the planning, developing, managing, and evaluation of programs, the selection and processing of refugees to be admitted to the United States and, through the U.S. voluntary agencies, the resettlement of refugees. Major concerns of the Office include the refugee crisis in Southeast Asia, as well as the resettlement of refugees from Cuba and Eastern Europe including the Soviet Union.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Overseas Operations

In December 1978 the Attorney General authorized parole into the United States of 21,875 refugees from Indochina, such parole to be effected by April 1, 1979. In April an additional 40,000 numbers were made available to be assigned by September 30, 1979. This in effect raised the refugee flow to 7,000 a month. In June the President, while attending a summit meeting in Tokyo, increased this flow rate to 14,000 a month commencing immediately.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) overseas processing consists basically of a personal interview of all applicants to determine their admissibility under the Immigration and Nationality Laws and regulations. Immigration Officers were detailed from stateside locations to assist the District Director at Hong Kong and his staff in the accomplishment of this interview activity. Thus at the close of fiscal year 1979 INS was in a position to keep ahead of the State Department and voluntary agencies in the overall processing of 14,000 refugees per month.

After acceptance by INS, the next step in the parole process is to secure medical examinations, sponsorship agreements and onward transportation arrangements for the refugees. All this must be accomplished before the alien is released for departure to the United States. Upon arrival in this country, the refugee is allowed to enter as an indefinite parolee.

Stateside Operations

Under current regulations, the parolees are re-examined at the end of two years to determine their eligibility for adjustment of status to that of a permanent resident alien. During fiscal year 1979 such status was granted to 19,265 Indochinese refugee parolees bringing the cumulative total of such adjustments under the Indochina Refugee Adjustment Act to 135,905. Pursuant to the terms of the Act, permanent residence is granted as of the applicant's date of entry into the United States.

APPENDIX C: Reports by Refugee Resettlement Agencies

RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

The following reports by the Voluntary and State Resettlement Agencies have been prepared by the individual agencies themselves and express judgments or opinions of the individual agency reporting.

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

Approximate Number of Refugees Resettled

May 1, 1975 to Sept. 30, 1979

United States Catholic Conference Migration and Refugee Services 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 Telephone: (202) 659-6635	100,000	Tolstoy Foundation, Inc. 250 West 57th Street New York, New York 10019 Telephone: (212) 247-2922	5,388
International Rescue Committee 386 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016 Telephone: (212) 679-0010	30,000	American Council for Nationalities Service 20 West 40th Street New York, New York 10018 Telephone: (212) 398-9142	18,050
Church World Service Immigration & Refugee Program 475 Riverside Drive New York, New York 10027 Telephone: (212) 870-2164	30,000	American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees 1790 Boardway, Room 513 New York, New York 10019 Telephone: (212) 265-1919	3,533
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service 360 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10010 Telephone: (212) 532-6350	29,776	World Relief Refugee Service P.O. Box WRC Wheaton, Illinois 60187 Telephone: (312) 665-0235	1,602
HIAS, INC. 200 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10003 Telephone: (212) 674-6800	6,782	State of Iowa Iowa Refugee Service Center 150 Des Moines Street Des Moines, Iowa 50316 Telephone: (515) 281-4334	1,979

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE (USCC)

Since the inception of the Indochinese Refugee Program in May of 1975, USCC has provided homes, employment, job training, and cultural services for more than 100,000 displaced persons through its diocesan parish sponsorship program. This program, which has the total support of our Church structure, is continued through four regional centers and over 100 diocesan offices. The goodness of the American public can be exemplified by the fact that USCC and

its component agencies are in a position to provide resettlement opportunities for all refugees admitted to the United States without reference to their race, religion, or political opinion. The USCC/Migration Refugee Services continues to operate its broad service program of direct assistance to all Southeast Asian refugees who are in need or who can, through implemental services, provide a better life for themselves and their families.

All MRS sponsored programs are designed to promote self-sufficiency and make the newcomers contributing members of their new communities. The use of professional and volunteer bilingual staffs in the field of mental health services, housing assistance, transportation needs, and marriage counseling are an important part of our continued long-range program.

Many USCC programs have been supplemented by government grants in the field of job development, English language training, and mental health projects which will be implemented during 1979.

A graphic way to describe our commitment to this refugee community is to summarize the reports of our regional offices.

REGION I OFFICE

Lebanon, Pennsylvania

The dramatic increase in the numbers of Indochinese refugees escaping from their homelands in the past year and the resulting publicity in the news media have generated a renewed interest in the plight of the refugees among the dioceses in USCC Region I, which includes 17 states in the northeastern United States. Even in areas where no refugees have been resettled since 1975, our resettlement offices are receiving numerous inquiries regarding the refugees and sponsorship. In fact, the most serious problem facing us at this point is the lack of refugees to satisfy all of the approved offers of sponsorship, many of which date back to early 1979.

The announcement in January that USCC would be involved in resettling the unaccompanied refugee children brought an overwhelming response from our dioceses. However, when diocesan officials have met with state or county officials, all sort of bureaucratic delays have been encountered because the states and counties have not been satisfied with HEW's instructions regarding the legal custody of the children and the 100% Federal reimbursement for child care costs. Thus, to date, less than ten dioceses in Region I have been able to accept any of these children.

Our resettlement offices continue to provide a wide range of services to the refugees, supplemented in some areas by HEW employment/ESL and mental health grants and by social service contracts with the states. However, some states, such as Indiana, Massachusetts, and Virginia, have not shown any willingness to provide, or to enter into purchase of service agreements to provide, social services to the refugees, despite the availability of IRAP funds.

REGION II OFFICE

Ft. Walton Beach, Florida

During the past year the 25 Indochinese Resettlement offices in the 16 Dioceses which are comprised of the seven Southeastern states in Region II, have resettled approximately 2,500 refugees from Southeast Asia.

Through the Resettlement offices we have developed concentrated communities of Lao and/or Hmong Lao in: Mobile, AL, Nashville, TN, and DeFuniak Springs, Fla. (Diocese of Pensacola/Tallahassee). Cambodian communities: Memphis, TN, St. Petersburg and Pensacola, Fla. A new community is being developed in Charlotte, NC.

Concentrated communities of Piggy-Back cases (minor children accompanied by an elder sibling) are resettled in Charlotte, NC and Pensacola, Fla.

The Resettlement office provides numerous ongoing services to the newly arriving refugees as well as those still in need from the previous years. Such services include: housing, education, counseling, assistance with immigration and employment. Through this concentrated effort towards employment, the offices have developed a high degree of expertise as job counselors.

This year as in the previous years, our offices were encouraged to apply for special project grants and the offices of Biloxi, Miss. and Pensacola/Tallahassee, Fla. were successful in being awarded grants in the area of job placement, ESL, and Career Programs.

The Diocese of St. Petersburg was successful in securing a Mental Health Grant and has reapplied for the coming year.

Many of our Dioceses have CETA employees, who are used to supplement our USCC programs.

REGION III OFFICE

Ft. Smith, Arkansas

In the past year, 22 diocesan programs in the 13 central states of Region III have been totally supported by USCC. An additional 13 dioceses are now being supplemented in many areas by IRAP social services. Those receiving IRAP funds provide services for all refugees in their areas without respect of the initial Volag resettlement. The natural trend for refugees to request assistance from all USCC offices continues by virtue of availability, and are not turned away for services or counseling.

During the last year the dioceses in Region III have resettled some 10,000 new refugees from Indochina, and continue to provide a wide range of services to earlier resettled refugees when the needs

arise. Such service include assistance with employment, housing, education, counseling on marriage, family and adjustment problems. All have been active with assisting in immigration matters with interpreting, translations and advice. All have been called upon by relatives seeking assistance in filing affidavits of relationship for their relatives known to have reached a country of asylum.

With the anticipated acceptance of 14,000 refugees a month, we express concern in the following areas: the profile of cases show an increase in refugees with fewer employment skills and a lower education achievement level. Also, they come to our country from overcrowded and most primitive refugee camps, resulting in poorer physical and mental health conditions. Additional appropriations for governmental funds for special programs in English language, job training, job placement and health services will become necessary to assist them to a higher degree of self-sufficiency and less dependency on public welfare.

REGION IV OFFICE

San Clemente, California

Due to the increased number of refugees arriving in the Dioceses and the fact that the dioceses are concentrating their efforts on resettlement, we have had to increase the USCC funded Diocese budgets twice this year. Aside from resettlement, many of our dioceses are engaged in special programs such as job centers, health and mental health type programs. These programs continue to serve all refugees in their diocese under the provision of HEW for title XX grants.

Success in providing sponsors for needy refugees continues at a high level. In fact, most dioceses are using excess sponsorships to assist family reunification cases. Sponsorships still come in three types: 1) Diocesan Sponsorship. Diocese resettlement staff with volunteers and social service staff within the diocese structure provide all services necessary for the resettlement of refugees which includes finding housing, furniture and jobs. 2) Parish sponsorship. This type of sponsorship is more limited although dioceses continue to encourage parishes to sponsor in order to involve the congregation. 3) Individual sponsorship. We have this type in abundance but it requires a little more effort on behalf of our resettlement staff. Screening is very necessary and in many cases dioceses find individual sponsors sometimes require as much assistance as the refugee. Therefore, the most successful individual sponsorship programs usually require close working relationship between our resettlement people and the refugee.

HEW project and title XX programs have been supported in 19 dioceses in Region IV. The State of California recently increased all title XX projects in the State of California by 25%. This was a very necessary adjustment in view of the large number of refugees settling in California which number approximately 25% of all refugees arriving in this country, approximately half of which are USCC cases.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

With the publication of an HEW Action Transmittal on February 6, a special program was established for the resettlement of the many unaccompanied minors who were showing up among the Southeast Asian refugees.

USCC and LIRS, the two voluntary agencies with local child-care affiliates, were given responsibility for developing placement opportunities for the minors. The response of the American public to the needs of the refugee minors was both warm and immediate, and by September USCC had accepted over 1,000 minors for placement. Nearly 500 of them had already reached the United States and were in orientation programs or foster care. Programs were established in about half of the States and could doubtless be established in others if there were certainty about continued federal funding to care for the youngsters until they reached adulthood.

An analysis of some of the demographic characteristics of the unaccompanied population showed that a group of 509 chosen at random included 438 males and 71 females. Over 80 percent were in the 14-17 age range. The sample of 509 contained 90 sibling groups, usually comprising two brothers.

The HEW Action Transmittal made clear that the unaccompanied minors were not for adoption as most have living parents or other immediate family members in Southeast Asia who hope to join them in the United States. In fact, a number of the minors have already been reunited with close family members in the United States or have located relatives in camps abroad who will soon be coming to join them.

SUMMARY

It must always be kept in mind that the involvement of Migration and Refugee Services not only commences with obtaining housing and employment but carries on with employment training and upgrading, English language instruction and various social service and counseling programs which, in some instances, last for many years. In view of the fact that every refugee population is very mobile, MRS maintains an open door policy of assistance to

all refugees in need without reference to the affiliation of initial sponsorship. As evidence that refugee resettlement is the responsibility of all nations of the world, MRS through its Geneva based facility, the International Catholic Migration Commission, actively engages in providing new livelihoods for refugees and their families in 32 countries of the free world. This international structure also facilitates the reunification of families separated during their frantic flight for freedom.

With a view to the future and with the increasing flow of refugees, MRS is now developing programs for the expeditious naturalization of the refugees as soon as they are legally eligible to apply for citizen-

ship. With U.S. citizenship comes the sense of actually belonging, the central theme of many refugee discussions. We all realize that in addition to gaining this sense of security, citizenship will open new opportunities for employment, especially for those who were trained as professionals in their home countries. The attainment of citizenship will present new possibilities for a more expeditious reunion of loved ones in foreign lands.

There is no question that this refugee program illustrates the basic goodness of our nation so beautifully described in this passage from the Talmud: "He who saves and serves the refugee, saves and serves the world."

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)

The International Rescue Committee has continued its resettlement efforts through 1979 and has increased its resettlement capability by opening new regional offices and expanding existing offices.

IRC resettles Indochinese refugees primarily in the areas covered by its regional offices. A variety of sponsorship arrangements are used, depending on the circumstances of each case. These range from full responsibility being assumed by a local sponsorship committee or group, to co-sponsorships with a local sponsor, to direct sponsorships where the regional office assume full resettlement responsibility. In all cases, the regional IRC office provides case-workers, counseling, and financial assistance, as appropriate.

At present, IRC maintains regional resettlement offices in the following areas:

- Boston, Mass.
- New York City, New York
- Washington, D.C. (including
Virginia and Maryland)
- Houston, Texas
- Dallas, Texas
- San Diego, California
- Santa Ana, California (including
Orange County and Long Beach)
- Los Angeles, California
- San Francisco, California
(including the Bay Area)
- San Jose, California
- Portland, Oregon
- Seattle, Washington (including Tacoma)
- Missoula, Montana

The opening of additional regional resettlement offices is presently under consideration.

Since the Indochinese refugee emergency began in 1975, the IRC has resettled over 30,000 refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Of these, approximately 10,000 have been resettled since January 1, 1978. IRC expects to continue its resettlement efforts for as long as the emergency persists. With the present rate of admission at 14,000 refugees per month, IRC intends to resettle from 1,500 to 2,000 per month as its share of the resettlement effort.

IRC's resettlement strategy continues to be directed towards the achievement of self-sufficiency for the refugees. Direct financial assistance in the initial stage of resettlement and an intense effort at job placement for the employable members of a refugee family are essential ingredients of this strategy.

At the same time, the particular needs of the presently arriving refugees must be met. These include increased attention to the health and medical problems of the refugees, the decreased number of refugees with a speaking knowledge of English and their relatively modest skill levels. In addition, the present recession, high inflation and difficulties in finding affordable housing are compounding the problems of resettlement.

All of these factors will require an even more intense resettlement effort, and will call for the maximum of effort on the part of the resettlement agency, local social service agencies and communities if the goals of the program are to be attained. The IRC regional resettlement offices are working with local agencies and communities in each area in pursuit of these ends, and its national headquarters is working as well with appropriate government and private organizations to these ends as well.

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS)

Church World Service (CWS), one of the major resettlement agencies developing resettlement opportunities for the Indochina refugees, has been active in refugee work since 1946. CWS is committed to the global dimensions and concerns of the world refugee situation and as such works closely with its colleague organization, the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

Through its 15 active constituent Protestant, Orthodox, and Anglican denominations, CWS has resettled almost 30,000 refugees from Indochina in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Guam. In the first six months of 1979 more resettlement opportunities were found through denominational networks for Indochina refugees than for the entire previous year. From January 1, 1978 until September 1, 1979, CWS resettled 8,450 Indochina refugees. Congregations around the country continue to respond to the needs of refugees through sponsorship. Geographical designations by existing refugee family ties (that is, uniting new refugees with their refugee families already in the U.S.) has required CWS to intensify its sponsorship development work in certain areas of the country. Tied closely with this feature of the present resettlement activity is the difficulty which exists in procuring "free cases" (with no family or friends in the U.S.) for waiting sponsors as well as the increase in waiting time involved for both the sponsor and refugee from the time the assurance of sponsorship is given until the refugee arrives at the local airport.

CWS is deeply committed to the strength of the "congregational model" of refugee resettlement. Sponsorship is viewed as a moral, not legal commitment. Through this process a caring community of people assist the individual refugee or family to become a self-sufficient and independent member of the new community. Congregations absorb the financial—but much more important—emotional costs involved in sponsorship. Congregations are viewed as a source of strength, of support to the refugee for however long it takes until the refugee is integrated into the new community.

CWS is aware of the problems confronted by the sponsor, refugee and new neighborhoods as the

process of resettlement takes place in thousands of communities across the country. This also relates to how the refugees relate and integrate into their new community, and how they share existing local resources.

A system of emergency financial support and services exists for the refugees from CWS. Where there are unusual or emergency resettlement costs which are beyond the financial capabilities of the sponsor and/or the refugee, funds are provided to meet those costs.

In addition to the existing CWS Regional Immigration and Refugee Program office in Los Angeles, CWS has refunded 21 ecumenical community projects around the country whose efforts are designed to assist refugees in procuring language training, employment and educational opportunities. These support services are viewed as a regional approach to helping the refugee become self-sufficient as soon as possible.

In 1979, CWS has established a network of 16 Sponsorship Development Grants through selected Council of Churches offices around the country based on refugee population, local interest and the local labor and housing markets. The responsibility of these offices is to work closely with the Council, its constituent members and local or state communities to: (1) better describe the present global refugee situation as well as needs of refugees and (2) explain the responsibilities and duties of sponsorship as well as generate and develop sponsorships.

Also, CWS is developing a series of regional refugee conferences around the country that will incorporate and help both the religious and secular communities better address a number of important issues that relate to the church and national commitment of refugee work. These will include issues such as employment, housing, minority concerns, as well as the traditional fears of costs and numbers in refugee work.

Finally, *The Indochina Refugee Update*, published six times a year is published to better inform the CWS network of churches and resettlement workers on current issues related to refugee work and resettlement.

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE (LIRS)

Over the last year, the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service has continued its full program of providing resettlement services to refugees. These services consist of securing sponsorships, providing

reception services at ports of entry and notification of sponsors for reception services at final destination, ESL (English As A Second Language) counseling, social services referral and information to

refugees and sponsors, cash assistance to needy refugees, family reunification information and assistance, etc.

It does this through the national LIRS office in New York, a network of regional consultants and congregational sponsors. The number of Indochinese refugees resettled by LIRS efforts since 1975 stands at 29,776. From January 1, 1978, to September 30, 1979, a total of 10,603 Indochinese refugees were resettled under the Indochina Parole Program (IPP) and Long-Range Program (LRP).

Refugees continue to be resettled in all 50 states through the LIRS sponsorship network. The primary sponsoring unit continues to be the local congregation. A recent action has expanded this policy to include community groups and associations as sponsors with the endorsement of a pastor of a Lutheran congregation or appropriate LIRS regional consultant.

The network of some 35 regional consultants continues to be the LIRS presence in the field. These consultants, most of whom are Lutheran social service agency staff persons, assist the local congregations in the many aspects and ramifications of resettling refugees. The consultants provide referral services, family counseling, employment placement and needed informational assistance.

Unaccompanied Minors

An area of growing involvement over the past year has been the resettlement of unaccompanied minors. Since October 1, 1978, to October 1, 1979, 160 unaccompanied minors from Indochina have been resettled through Lutheran social service agency foster care programs. Agencies which have an active placement program are located in Pennsylvania, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Washington and Kansas. Another group of Lutheran agencies are in the process of developing contracts with their states to resettle unaccompanied minors.

An area of concern which needs to be addressed further is the problem caused by age discrepancies. The age on the biographical data is frequently wrong with the age usually being older. The lowering of age is done for the following reasons:

1. The amount paid to leave Vietnam for persons under 18 is half the rate charged for adults.
2. Unaccompanied minors qualify for admission to the U.S. in a higher category.
3. Escape is made by teen-agers to avoid recruitment into the Vietnamese Army and into work brigades. This is also one of the reasons for lowering age.

Most of the minors are in foster homes. However, sponsorships have been utilized for those cases who are close to 18 (according to the bio data) and who would be 18 by the time of anticipated arrival in the U.S. One of the most successful sponsors is Family of God Lutheran Church, Bremerton, WA, which has provided assurances for 15 youths this year. Most of the minors arrived earlier in the year. Individual families within the congregation offer a home to the youth. Most of the cases have been ethnic Chinese Vietnamese who have already reached a certain educational background. They have been successful in placing the youths in high school in order to complete their education. Since the families are located in the same community, it has been possible for special educational resources to be developed within the school system. The young people have been able to act as a support group to one another. Adaptation to a family living situation has been accomplished fairly smoothly. The youths who arrived were, for the most part, living with their family prior to their departure from Vietnam. A certain amount of selectivity was used in allocating the cases for such placements.

English as a Second Language (ESL) Program

LIRS expanded its ESL services by adding an Assistant to the ESL Specialist staff. The following broad areas of ESL services are being provided from LIRS New York office:

1. Assistance with Tutoring Projects
including: casework handled over the phone (requests from sponsors)
tutor training workshops
directory of tutors
2. Assistance in Program Development
including: program "casework" (requests from programs)
program initiation (help in setting up programs)
training workshops
directory of programs
3. Support Activities
including: needs analyses
information exchange with government, VOLAGs, professional organizations
materials review
education about ESL for refugees

Tutor training workshops were provided in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Florida, Texas, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Missouri.

A new phase of the program is to give ongoing training and support for tutors through local agencies and institutions. The long-range goal is to have educational institutions equipped to provide ESL services to refugees.

Informational Materials

A major accomplishment in 1979 in providing information about the LIRS resettlement programs has been the production and distribution of the LIRS film, "Room For A Stranger." It was released for use among the Lutheran church bodies in the U.S. but it has also been used by offices in Hong Kong, Thailand, Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia and Canada. The film has been helpful in securing sponsorships as well as in explaining the work of a private voluntary agency to other resettlement countries and to government teams in their review of U.S. refugee resettlement policies and programs.

Efforts to Internationalize Resettlement

In light of the sudden upsurge of refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia, especially the "boat people," the officers of the Lutheran World Federation in Geneva, Switzerland, called upon its member churches and national committees to continue their efforts to alleviate the plight of Indochina refugees "by encouraging their respective governments to

accept a greater number of refugees for resettlement." The Lutheran World Federation, Geneva, asked its members to call upon their governments to develop and implement humanitarian policies relating to temporary and permanent asylum. It was also recommended that member churches advocate with appropriate governmental and UN agencies for policies that will obviate the need for people to flee their home countries.

Survey

In May 1979, LIRS sent questionnaires to 3,000 sponsors of Indochina refugee families who had been resettled for various lengths of time, but none less than six months. The following programs were surveyed:

EPP—Parole Program from U.S. reception centers—1975 Lao Program—arrivals 1976

Expanded Parole Program—arrivals 1976

IPP—Indochina Parole Program—arrivals 1977 and 1978

LRP—Long-range Program—arrivals 1978

USRP—Indochina refugees, mostly from Europe as conditional entrants—arrivals 1977 and 1978

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE (ACNS)

The American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS) has resettled 18,050 Indochinese refugees since the start of the program in 1975 with 10,611 having arrived after January 1, 1979. ACNS resettles refugees through its member agency network of thirty community supported social services agencies located throughout the country. These agencies have a long history of service to the foreign born and non-English speaking communities and are funded primarily by local United Funds. The ACNS network continues to expand through the addition of affiliates and potential new members whose resettlement activities fit the standards and framework of the existing membership.

As a national organization ACNS is concerned with the role of the Southeast Asian Community in the U.S. resettlement program and encourages close involvement with the Southeast Asian groups in all levels of program planning and implementation. The ACNS affiliate in Washington, D.C. is the only

totally Vietnamese operated resettlement agency in the country to date.

ACNS member agencies throughout the country are participating heavily in special projects involving mental health and language and employment. Most are recipients of grants awarded through State title XX Programs. While local resettlement programs vary, the priorities remain health services, language training, employment counseling and placement and orientation to local communities. A concern for the cultural identity of the refugees has resulted in group socialization and recreational programs being a part of most agency programs. ACNS agencies have a long tradition of working with local nationality groups. They have helped with the formation of and support the activities of Indochinese mutual assistance associations in several local communities.

When the President doubled the number of refugees that the United States would accept from

7,000 per month to 14,000 the ACNS member agencies responded by quickly assessing the absorptive capacity of their own communities and the resources available to them as agencies. The result was a renewed commitment to the program and a significant increase in resettlement caseloads in order to meet the demand created by the President's order.

As the refugee program expands and remains highly visible and as refugees compete with other disadvantaged groups for housing, employment and services, there is a growing concern for the tensions that are resulting. ACNS is sensitive to these tensions and plans to develop some program response in this area.

ACNS, based on our experience since 1975, sees the need to continue to address the question of effective resettlement. Recognizing the importance of rescuing individuals from undesirable camp situations as quickly as possible, the time is past due for a close scrutiny and evaluation of domestic activities. Ongoing staff development and program evaluation activities have been planned for ACNS' agencies in the coming year. These activities will seek to identify and define the components of domestic resettlement as well as to examine resettlement goals and objectives.

In addition to increased domestic program efforts, the ACNS function as the Joint Voluntary Agency

in Indonesia working in cooperation with the UNHCR and the U.S. government with responsibility for interviewing refugees on behalf of all agencies, has expanded considerably this year. The staff of the ACNS office increased from 3 to 71 in a very short period. The administrative office has been moved from Jakarta to Singapore; with most of the interviewing being done on remote Indonesian islands. In Indonesia ACNS has entered into a joint program with Save the Children Federation. It is hoped that this effort will: 1) supply badly needed medicine to refugees in camps; 2) provide high protein food to the camp population; 3) provide English language training to refugees in the camps.

ACNS would like to see steps taken to eliminate the void that has existed in terms of a national policy for the refugee program. Coordination of all involved government agencies and continued dialogue between government and resettlement agencies is essential at community, state and national levels. ACNS member agencies have actively participated in local community task forces and forums.

ACNS sees the development of a national policy and the passage of the refugee bill as two highly critical issues which need attention in the coming year. Passage of the refugee bill will enable long range planning on the part of agencies and government and should set the tone of domestic resettlement for the future.

HIAS, Inc.

Since 1975 through August 1979, HIAS has resettled 6,782 Indochinese refugees. From January 1, 1978 through August 1979, HIAS has resettled 2,884 persons. The break-out by month since January 1, 1978 through August 1979 is as follows:

January 1, 1978–December 31, 1978 ...	930
January 1, 1979–June 30, 1979	1,131
July 1979	402
August 1979	421
Total	2,884

TOLSTOY FOUNDATION

At the outset of the Indochinese Refugee Program in 1975, the Tolstoy Foundation assumed the responsibility for resettling three percent of the total number of Indochinese refugees authorized for admission to the United States. Since 1975 to mid-September 1979, the Tolstoy Foundation resettled 5,388 Indochinese refugees.

Since 1978 the caseload of the Foundation has rapidly and steadily increased, with a projection that during 1980 alone, the Foundation will be capable of resettling 5,000.

In order to provide the necessary services to the

arriving refugees, and to be able to increase our intake, the Foundation has opened two new branches—Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, California and is concentrating its efforts on planning the opening of additional branches on the East Coast.

In the already existing New York and Los Angeles offices, the Foundation doubled its staff, which deals specifically and only with the Indochinese Program.

The services provided to the refugees begins a long time prior to their actual arrival in the United

States. The whole process begins with a search for private sponsors (with verification of their credibility) or relatives. It continues with the processing of various documents, verification of medical records and reception of the refugees at their point of entry into the United States.

The Tolstoy Foundation provides the refugees with initial support—care and maintenance, apartment, furniture and other necessary amenities depending on their individual needs. Professional agency staff provides thorough counseling, employment, English language referral and a variety of additional supportive services on a case-by-case basis. Much time is also devoted to facilitate their adjustment to the new way of life in their new home-

land. The Tolstoy Foundation continues to provide such services until it becomes evident that the refugees have become self-supporting and contributing members of the American society.

The Tolstoy Foundation resettles Indochinese refugees throughout the United States, with major concentrations around the areas where the Foundation has offices and/or representatives.

400-250: Utah; 250-100: California, New Mexico, Michigan; 100-50: Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington.

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES (AFCR)

Since the beginning of 1979, the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees increased processing and help to the Indochinese refugees. From October 1978 through September 20, 1979 it resettled 1,730 Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian refugees.

The contact with earlier arrivals continued and these were helped materially, with counseling, change of sponsors or employment and adjustment

of status, whenever needed. Contacts with refugees who arrived are carried out personally, by mail, telephone or through our local offices or cooperating agencies through the United States.

All refugees are effectively helped by Indochinese staff speaking Vietnamese, Lao, Cambodian, Chinese and French. The reunification of families continues.

WORLD RELIEF REFUGEE SERVICE (WRRS)

The World Relief Refugee Service of Wheaton, Illinois, joined the ranks of the national voluntary agencies introducing Indochinese refugees into the United States during 1979.

An affiliate of the National Association of Evangelicals, with a membership of some 38,000 religious

bodies, WRRS began its work with Indochinese in February 1979, and by August 31, had introduced a total of 1,602 refugees.

WRRS has opened regional offices for follow-up work in Washington, D.C., Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco and Los Angeles, California.

IOWA REFUGEE SERVICE CENTER (IRC)

The State of Iowa's participation as a resettlement agency began in September, 1975, as a result of a request by the administration in Washington, D.C. Of the few states which resettled refugees in 1975, only Iowa continued its contract with the U.S. Department of State for further resettlement. This was done primarily for the purposes of family reunification.

The first contract with the State Department was of two years' duration, ending September 30, 1977. Under this contract the State of Iowa resettled 1200 Thai Dam refugees from Laos. The first amendment to the contract was for Fiscal Year 1978 and Iowa resettled 179 refugees during that time, all being additions to families already residing in Iowa.

The next amendment was for Fiscal Year 1979 and was originally scheduled to be for 200 individuals, based on the FY 78 experience. A further amendment was added in January 1979, when Governor Robert D. Ray invited the resettlement of 1500 additional refugees into Iowa. To the present time (September 14, 1979) approximately 600 of the 1500 have been brought in. One hundred fifty-four "boat people" arrived in Des Moines on April 29, 1979, in a chartered plane from Malaysia, and the others have come a family or two at a time to join relatives.

During the tenure of the first contract (1975-77), when monitoring by the Iowa Refugee Service Center was intense and the refugees were still close to

and dependent upon their sponsors, with only rare exceptions were there any refugees resettled by the State of Iowa who were accepting cash assistance. They were not denied financial help if it were needed, but the funds were provided by IRSC from the original resettlement monies from the State Department (not HEW funds) based on need determined from individual counseling sessions. If an occasional well-meaning sponsor did sign a family up for cash assistance, IRSC immediately worked with both the sponsor and refugee family to bring about their removal from the welfare roles in order that they might "save face," a matter of importance to them. At the same time it taught them something about attitudes held by the American public toward welfare.

This experience in Iowa, with the opportunity to monitor a "control group" over a period of four years, is the best illustration existent of how the welfare system can hurt the refugees. Once they became independent and moved beyond the frequent advice and help of the sponsors and IRSC, they began to be "persuaded" by the system. With the advent of additional training classes this fiscal year, each providing a stipend insufficient for family support, the previous reputation of "no welfare" was shattered. Training on their own time (outside of working hours) was no longer in vogue and it was difficult to turn away from "gifts" of money when other refugees were receiving it.

Since January 1979, when more and more names began appearing on the cash assistance computer print-out, IRSC instituted a number of programs to reverse the trend and is now beginning to see some success. In spite of the fact that refugees were quitting jobs they had held for more than three years, the statistics continuing to reveal the low incidence of those relying on the "system" rather than on themselves.

The "control group"—the Thai Dam resettled in 1975 and 1976—is comprised of 210 families for a total count of 1200 individuals. In August 1979, there were two families receiving full cash grants, for a percentage of only .9%. Twenty-four families received partial grants, for a percentage of 11%. Of the total 1200 individuals in the group, 132 were receiving some kind of public assistance. This includes the categories of families on cash, singles on cash, single parent on cash, nonparental home, unemployed parent, foster care and caretaker care. One hundred thirty-two individuals out of a total of 1200 receiving some kind of public assistance represents a percentage of 11%.

The resettlement of refugees who are closely related in an area the size of the State of Iowa could be called a form of "cluster" resettlement and it is felt this has proven to be the most effective kind of resettlement. The Thai Dam as a group are not afflicted with mental health problems, they are certainly happier as a result of frequent contact with their relatives, and the psychological support system strengthens them without creating any overtones of being a ghetto-type of experience.

It is the belief of the Iowa Refugee Service Center that this country gives the refugees only two things: entry into the country and the opportunity to make their own way in a free society.

We must not coddle the refugees; we must allow them to falter and even fall—and then we must be there to pick them up—but we must not deny them the opportunity of learning by doing even though they risk making mistakes.

We believe that ultimately it is the refugees who will help themselves—and it is our role to make them strong in this materialistic society so they will be effective in establishing themselves as they would want to be established if they had the knowledge to make that decision. Unfortunately, they do not have the information about how this society really works until their roles have already been established for them.

We feel they need to be helped immediately in basic ways such as shopping in grocery stores and obtaining jobs. We feel they need help on a long-term basis in a way that deals with the realities of the society.

This believe appears to ignore some of the other avenues of assistance. On the contrary, we acknowledge the importance of English as a Second Language (ESL) classes and vocational training as well as the programs which have been established in the last four years and which are now considered to be traditional. But we believe these courses of instruction can be provided for the refugees outside of their working hours.

We have come to believe there is a more important, more beneficial area of learning and it is so subtle it is difficult to put into a formal program, and thus can only be transmitted to them on a one-on-one, day-by-day basis by close follow-through by the voluntary agency as well as the sponsor.

The future will be provided for the refugees by the refugees—not by the Americans. And that future can only hold hope for them if we give them the knowledge of the subtleties and nuances which provide the attitudes of success. We must not give them second-class citizen attitudes and ethics.

APPENDIX D: Special Project Grant Awards

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social Security Administration
Office of Refugee Affairs

SPECIAL PROJECT EXTENSIONS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Effective January 1, 1979

REGION I

Massachusetts: International Institute of
Boston
287 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02115
Gaspar Jako \$ 42,846.00

Catholic Charities Diocese of
Worcester, Inc.
53 Highland Avenue
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420
Rev. John Doran \$ 17,869.00

Connecticut: Catholic Charities Resettlement
of Hartford
896 Asylum Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
Sr. Nguyen Thi Vinh \$ 50,094.00

Rhode Island: Opportunities Industrialization
Center of Rhode Island, Inc.
45 Hamilton Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907
Charles M. Adams, Sr. \$ 47,844.00

REGION V

Illinois: Black Hawk College
Adult Basic Education
6600 34th Avenue
Moline, Illinois 61265
Joseph Dockery-Jackson \$ 20,494.00
Jewish Federation of
Metropolitan Chicago
One South Franklin Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Bert Shulimson \$111,302.00

Indiana: Catholic Charities Diocese of
Ft. Wayne—South Bend
919 Fairfield Avenue
Ft. Wayne, Indiana 46802
John F. Martin \$ 53,525.00

Minnesota: Minnesota Department of
Public Welfare
Centennial Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
Barbara T. Stomer \$ 66,495.00

Ohio: Ohio Bureau of Employment
Services
145 Front Street
P. O. Box 1618
Columbus, Ohio 43216
Roger T. Woolfe \$ 53,044.00

Michigan: Michigan Department of
Social Services
Indochinese Resettlement Office
226 Michigan Plaza
1200 Sixth Street
Detroit, Michigan 48226
Joyce Savale \$146,708.00

REGION VI

Texas: Catholic Charities of Galveston
1111 Lovett Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77066
Paul J. Doyle \$ 27,006.00

REGION VII

Iowa: Iowa Department of Job
Service
1000 East Grant Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Colleen Shearer \$ 43,644.00

Nebraska: City of Omaha
Combination of Governments
1819 Farnam Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
Howard T. Swain, Jr. \$ 42,848.00

REGION IX

Guam: Resettlement Office
Diocese of Guam
Hospital Road—P.O. Box 7707
Tamuning, Guam 96911
Rev. David Quitugua \$ 17,000.00

California: California Department of
Social Service
714 P Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Mr. Steve Larsen \$119,157.00

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social Security Administration
Office of Refugee Affairs

SPECIAL PROJECT AWARDS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Effective September 1, 1979

REGION I

Connecticut: Catholic Charities Resettlement
Office of Hartford
896 Asylum Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06105
Sr. Nguyen Thi Vinh \$127,680.00

REGION II

New Jersey: Catholic Community Services
Migration Office
1 Summer Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07104
George Piegaro \$ 39,425.00

New York: YMCA of Greater New York
420 Ninth Avenue
New York, New York 10001
Paul Sharar/Vo Khanh \$ 41,030.00

Syracuse City Schools
410 East Willow Street
Syracuse, New York 13203
Harry S. Balmer \$ 42,800.00

City School District
13 South Fitzhugh Street
Rochester, New York 14614
Edgar J. Hollwedell \$ 45,585.00

REGION III

Maryland: Montgomery County Government
Department of Social Services
County Office Building
5630 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20850
Lin Nemiroff \$113,460.00

Virginia: Catholic Charities of Richmond
811 Cathedral Place
Richmond, Virginia 23220
Marilyn Breslon \$ 70,000.00

Arlington Public Schools
4721 North 25th Street
Arlington, Virginia 22207
Joyce Schuman \$200,000.00

REGION IV

Florida: U.S.C.C.—Region II
Migration and Refugee Services
24 Hollywood Boulevard
Room 7, Suite C
Ft. Walton Beach, Florida 32548
Sr. Catherine
Francis Lamb \$105,792.00

Georgia: Atlanta Public Schools
Adult & Continuing Education
2930 Forest Hill Drive
Atlanta, Georgia 30315
J. E. Fuller \$ 84,500.00

Kentucky: Jefferson County Board of
Education
3442 Preston Highway
Louisville, Kentucky 40213
Thomas Hale \$133,482.00

Mississippi: Catholic Social and
Community Services
P.O. Box 1457
198 Reynoir Street
Biloxi, Mississippi 39533
Sr. Mary Paschal Hock \$ 64,841.00

REGION V

Illinois: Truman College
180 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Lam Pham \$127,800.00

Elgin Community College
1700 Spartan Drive
Elgin, Illinois 60120
Lynn H. Willett, Ph.D. \$ 35,000.00

Jewish Federation of
Metropolitan Chicago
One South Franklin Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Bert Shulimson \$167,000.00

Indiana: Catholic Charities
Diocese of Ft. Wayne—
South Bend
919 Fairfield Avenue
Ft. Wayne, Indiana 46802
John F. Martin \$124,000.00

Ohio: Diocese of Columbus
197 East Gay Street
Columbus, Ohio
Mark Franken \$ 50,600.00

Ohio Bureau of Employment
Services
145 S. Front Street
Columbus, Ohio 43126
Paul Reibel \$ 86,310.00

REGION VI

Oklahoma: Vietnamese American
Association
909 23rd Street, NW
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
73106
Nguyen Dinh Thu \$ 86,340.00

Texas: Ft. Worth Independent
School District
705 South Henderson
Ft. Worth, Texas 76104
Mark McComas \$167,780.00

Houston Community College
Adult & Education Division
2800 Main Street, Suite 401
Houston, Texas 77002
Michelle Lewis \$305,510.00

Catholic Charities
1111 Lovett Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77066
Paul J. Doyle \$ 64,300.00

REGION VII

Missouri: International Institute of
St. Louis
4484 West Pine Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
Anna E. Peterson \$ 64,000.00

Don Bosco Community Center
526 Campbell Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Charles Rosley \$ 88,300.00

Kansas: Catholic Diocese of Wichita
2409 N. Market Street
P. O. Box 102
Wichita, Kansas 67201
Betty A. Hanna \$ 64,000.00

REGION VIII

Colorado: Community Services of
El Paso
9 East Costilla
Colorado Springs, Colorado
80703
William E. Miera \$ 23,049.00

Montana: Missoula County High School
2101 Bow Street
Missoula, Montana 59801
John Giese \$ 43,100.00

International Rescue Committee
Montana Indochinese
Employment Program
1620 Regent Street
Missoula, Montana 59801
Bruce Carmichael \$ 31,690.00

Utah: Utah Technical College
at Salt Lake City
4600 S. Redwood Road
Salt Lake City, Utah 84107
John Latkiewicz \$ 36,916.00

Salt Lake City School
District
Community Education Services
233 W. 200 North
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103
John Gardner \$ 37,565.00

Catholic Charities
2900 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
Edward O. Salisbury \$ 41,880.00

REGION IX

Arizona: Phoenix Union High School
Adult Basic Education Division
2526 West Osborn
Phoenix, Arizona 85006
Thomas Reid \$ 70,000.00

California: San Francisco Community
College District
33 Gough Street
San Francisco, California
94103
Marlene Butler Spencer \$ 97,000.00

Lao Family Community, Inc.
1423 South Mohawk Drive
Santa Ana, California 92704
Xeu Vang Vangyi \$171,000.00

Catholic Charities
Indochinese Resettlement
Program
433 Jefferson Street
Oakland, California 94607
Jan Stephen \$ 36,000.00

ACCESS
6970 Linda Vista Road
San Diego, California
Hal Rowe \$ 20,000.00

Santa Barbara Community
College District
721 Cliff Drive
Santa Barbara, California
93109
Joseph Bagnall \$ 57,500.00

Catholic Charities
2451 Country Club Boulevard
Stockton, California 95204
Vince Brown \$ 39,500.00

San Diego Department of
Public Welfare
225 West 30th Street
National City, California
92050
M. L. Campbell \$128,000.00

REGION IX (Continued)

California:

Hacienda-LaPuente
 Unified School District
 Valley Vocational Center
 15351 E. Proctor Avenue
 City of Industry, California 91744
 Joyce Bishton \$107,000.00

Catholic Community
 Agencies of Orange County
 Catholic Immigration and
 Resettlement Agency
 2110 East First Street
 Santa Ana, California 92705
 Beatrice Hetrick \$ 63,000.00

Social Planning Council of
 Santa Clara
 1885 The Alameda
 San Jose, California 95126
 Robert F. Fenley \$ 89,000.00

Los Angeles Unified School
 District
 450 North Grand Avenue
 Los Angeles, California 90012
 Jack LaGuardia \$225,000.00

Catholic Charities
 Immigration and Resettlement
 Program
 5890 Newman Court
 Sacramento, California 95814
 Patricia Scarlett \$ 60,000.00

Pacific Asian Consortium
 in Employment (PACE)
 1851 S. Westmoreland
 Los Angeles, California 90006
 Kerry Doi/Erique
 Delacruz \$ 40,000.00

Rancho Santiago Community
 College District
 Seventeenth Street at Bristol
 Santa Ana, California 92706
 Paul Roman \$ 40,000.00

Nevada: Nevada Catholic Welfare
 Bureau
 P. O. Box 1926
 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
 G. T. Miller \$ 22,160.00

Guam: Resettlement Office
 Diocese of Guam
 Hospital Road—P.O. Box 7707
 Tamuning, Guam 96911
 Rev. David Quitugua \$ 33,000.00

REGION X

Idaho: Boise State University
 1910 University Drive
 Boise, Idaho 83725
 Helen Huff \$ 40,649.00

Washington: Catholic Charities
 Spokane USCC Resettlement
 Program
 Diocese of Spokane
 P. O. Box 1453
 Spokane, Washington 99210
 Ann Schneider \$ 50,000.00

Tacoma Community House
 1311 South M Street
 Tacoma, Washington 98405
 Roger Soukup \$ 59,989.00

Employment Opportunities
 Center
 4726 Rainier Avenue South
 Seattle, Washington 98118
 Elsa Valle \$ 42,892.00

Washington Association
 of Churches
 Indochinese American
 Resettlement and Job
 Program
 810—18th Avenue #206
 Seattle, Washington 98122
 John Huston \$ 80,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social Security Administration
Office of Refugee Affairs

SPECIAL PROJECT AWARDS FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Effective October 1, 1979

REGION I

Massachusetts: Research for Social Change,
Inc.
145 Fuller Street
Brookline, Massachusetts
02146
Lynn Meyer \$ 57,561.00

REGION II

New Jersey: New Jersey Department of
Education
222 W. State Street
P.O. Box 2019
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Bruno Cecariello \$ 56,373.00

New York: VACO
118 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022
Rev. Phan Thanh Hien \$ 30,354.00

REGION III

Virginia: Arlington County Department
of Human Resources
P.O. Box 4310
Arlington, Virginia 22204
Ron Seguin \$130,028.00
Northern Virginia
Family Services
100 N. Washington Street
Suite 400
Falls Church, Virginia 22046
Mary Agee \$101,000.00

REGION IV

Florida: Research for Social
Change, Inc.
2460 S.W. 16th Court
Miami, Florida 33145
Ralph G. Lewis \$121,435.00

Georgia: Comprehensive Mental Health
Center
P.O. Box 14299
Savannah, Georgia 31406
Thomas H. Broome \$ 28,865.00

South Carolina: Columbia Area Mental
Health Center
1618 Sunset Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
20203
Jerry P. Alexander \$ 44,421.00

REGION V

Indiana: Catholic Charities
Diocese of Fort Wayne-
South Bend
916 Fairfield Ave.
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802
John F. Martin \$ 64,300.00

Ohio: National Training &
Development Service—
Academy for
Contemporary Problems
1501 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43201
Bonnie Parish \$125,000.00

Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin—
Oshkosh
Institute of Human Design
800 Algoma Blvd.
Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901
Loras K. Kotinek \$ 69,987.00

REGION VI

New Mexico: Catholic Community Services
801 Mountain Road, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico
87102
Hedor R. Rodriguez \$ 64,781.00

Oklahoma: Vietnamese American
Association
909 N.W. 23rd Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
73106
Nguyen Dinh Thu \$ 75,795.00

Louisiana: Associated Catholic Charities
of New Orleans, Inc.
2929 S. Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118
Rev. Michael S. Haddad \$ 32,905.00

Texas: Resettlement Office, Inc.
P.O. Box 3948
Beaumont, Texas 77704
Nguyen Van Chau \$ 61,700.00
Catholic Family & Children's
Services
2903 West Salinas
P.O. Box 7158
San Antonio, Texas 78207
Manuel J. Gonzalez \$ 76,049.00

REGION VII

Kansas: Catholic Charities
Department of Social Services
457 N. Topeka
Wichita, Kansas 67202
Rev. Robert K. Larson \$ 50,714.00

Missouri: Don Bosco Community Center
526 Campbell Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Charles Rosley \$ 18,360.00

Nebraska: United Catholic Social
Services
2132 South 42nd Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68105
Joseph Rysavy \$ 21,350.00

REGION VIII

Colorado: Park East Mental Health
Center
Department of Research &
Evaluation
P.O. Box 18L
Denver, Colorado 80218
Thomas A. Windham \$ 58,503.00

Utah: Catholic Charities of
Salt Lake City
Refugee Resettlement Program
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
Joan A. Gardner \$ 21,700.00

REGION IX

Arizona: Catholic Community Services
155 West Helen Street
Tucson, Arizona 85705
Carlos M. Flores \$ 24,000.00

California: Union of Pan Asian
Community
Indochinese Service Center
2459 Market Street
San Diego, California 92101
Beverly C. Yip \$115,651.00
Special Service for Groups,
Inc.
Asian American Community
Mental Health Training
Center
2400 S. Western
Los Angeles, California 90018
Royal F. Morales \$169,600.00

Human Services Agency
Orange County
1600 N. Broadway, Suite 908
Santa Ana, California 92706
Razmig B. Madeklian \$ 39,682.00

University of California
Davis Campus
2315 Stockton Blvd.
Sacramento, California 95817
Joe P. Tupen \$ 53,700.00

International Institute of
San Francisco
2206 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California
95817
Don Cohon \$ 77,900.00

Richmond Area Multi-Services
3626 Balboa Street
San Francisco, California
94121
Herbert Z. Wong \$ 79,400.00

Social Planning Council of
Santa Clara County, Inc.
1885 The Alameda
San Jose, California 95126
Robert F. Fenley \$ 41,900.00

Hawaii: Institute of Behavioral Science
250 Ward Avenue, Suite 226
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Kenneth O. Sanborn \$ 65,900.00

REGION X

Washington: Asian Counseling & Referral
Service—Indochinese
Mental Health
Training Project
655 S. Jackson
Seattle, Washington 98104
Dave Okimoto \$ 89,278.00

Tacoma Community House
1311 South M Street
Tacoma, Washington 98405
William Mikitik \$ 53,151.00

APPENDIX E: State Social Service Purchase-of-Service Agreements

		Region I			
Agency	Amount	Period		Clients	
CONNECTICUT:					
International Institute of Connecticut 480 East Washington Ave. Bridgeport, Conn. 06608	\$ 93,328	4/1/79-3/31/80	573		Informational referrals Health related services Consumer Education Financial management Counseling on home management, career opportunities, housing and social adjustment services.
Catholic Charities Resettlement Office of Hartford 896 Asylum Avenue Bridgeport, Conn. 06105	\$ 160,878	4/1/79-3/31/80	1,106		Counseling and guidance in personal and family problems. Home visits Health related services Educational counseling services for children Housing assistance Other related resettlement services.
RHODE ISLAND:					
Opportunity Industrialization Center (OIC) of Rhode Island, Inc. 68 Hamilton Street Providence, R.I. 02907	\$ 60,000	8/01/79-12/31/79	210		Outreach Assessment of Vocational skills Manpower employment services Vocational training Direct job placement English Language Training Transportation Counseling & information referral Transportation & Interpreter services
MASSACHUSETTS:					
Catholic Charities of Diocese of Worcester, Inc. 15 Ripley Street Worcester, Mass. 01610	\$ 60,000	9/28/79-9/27/80	240		Counseling, guidance and appraisal services Home management and maintenance services Information, referral and outreach Vocational training/ESL
International Institute of Greater Lawrence 430 North Canal Street Lawrence, MA. 01840	\$ 30,000	9/28/79-9/27/80	250		Counseling, guidance and appraisal services Information, referral and Outreach Services
International Institute of Boston 287 Commonwealth Ave. Boston, MA. 02115	\$ 60,000	9/28/79-9/27/80	300		Job counseling and career planning Vocational training guidance and referral Job Development, Job Placement and follow-up English Language Training ESL Supportive Services to social adjustment

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

Region I Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
United Community Planning Corp. (UCPC) 87 Kilby Street Boston, MA. 02109	\$ 150,000	9/28/79-9/27/80	700	Administrative Services Interpretation Counseling, guidance and appraisal Information, referral and Outreach Job Development and Job Placement Vocational Training & ESL Home Management Services
MAINE:				
Diocesan Human Relations Services, Inc. of Portland 509 Ocean Avenue Portland, ME. 04103	\$ 112,963	9/28/79-9/27/80	300	Family and Home Mgmt. Services Health related services Education/Awareness Services to Community Agencies Ethnic Identity

Region II

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
NEW YORK:				
American Council for Emigres	\$ 107,964	10/1/79-9/30/80	400	Information and Referral Education Employment Social Adjustment
New York City Board of Education	\$ 259,220	10/1/79-9/30/80	400	Social Adjustment Employment Education Transportation
Fulton Consolidated Schools	\$ 8,648	10/1/79-9/30/80	31	Education Employment Driver License Social Adjustment
Catholic Family Center of Rochester	\$ 48,985	10/1/79-9/30/80	87	Employment Transportation Social Adjustment
Albany International Center	\$ 283,232	10/1/79-9/30/80	400	Social Adjustment Transportation Employment Counseling Education
Syracuse City School District	\$ 225,778	10/1/79-9/30/80	458	Education Employment Health Services Housing Improvements Transportation Social Adjustment Information and Referral Child Care House Management
Vietnamese-American Cultural Organization, Inc.	\$ 102,060	10/1/79-9/30/80	300	Transportation Social Adjustment

Region I Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
YMCA Counseling & Testing Services of Greater New York	\$ 292,671	10/1/79-9/30/80	300	Education Employment Counseling
Catholic Charities of Buffalo	\$ 290,000	10/1/79-9/30/80	500	Employment Day Care Transportation Social Adjustment Education Counseling
NEW JERSEY:				
Catholic Community Services	\$ 600,000	10/1/79-9/30/80	680	Education Employment Day Care Transportation Social Adjustment
New Jersey Department of Education	\$ 498,078	9/30/79-9/30/80	990	Education Employment High School Completion Day Care Social Adjustment Information and Referral Health related Home Management
Brookdale Community College	\$ 79,109	9/30/79-9/30/80	135	Employment Education Skills recertification Day Care Transportation Social Adjustment
Plainfield Board of Education	\$ 39,853	9/30/79-9/30/80	75	Education Counseling Referral
Jersey City Adult Learning Center	\$ 105,000	9/30/79-9/30/80	450	Referral Health Related Education Social Adjustment Employment related
Glassboro State College	\$ 54,805	9/30/79-9/30/80	140	Education Skills Recertification Transportation Referral
Parsippany Adult School	\$ 90,130	9/30/79-9/30/80	75	Education Referral Social Adjustment High School Completion
Bound Brook Board of Education	\$ 56,861	9/30/79-9/30/80	115	Education Counseling Employment Tuition Assistance Skill Recertification Transportation Social Adjustment
Children's Aid and Adoption Society of New Jersey	\$ 104,340	11/1/79-8/31/80	20	Foster Care

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

Region III

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
PENNSYLVANIA:				
Catholic Social Services 300 Wyoming Ave. Scranton, Pa. 18503	\$ 64,243	9/25/79-6/30/80	674	Case Management Counseling Information and referral Employment Socialization/Recreation Transportation Life Skills
Archdiocese of Philadelphia Catholic Social Services 222 North 17th Street Philadelphia, Pa. 19103	\$ 322,139	9/25/79-6/30/80	2,080	Case Management Transportation Life skills Employment Day care
Jewish Family Service 1610 Spruce Street Philadelphia, PA. 19103	\$ 144,225	9/25/79-6/30/80	1,130	Case management Counseling Home maker Housing Life skills Transportation
Jewish Family Service 1610 Spruce Street Philadelphia, PA. 19103	\$ 456,451	9/25/79-6/30/80	1,160	Vocational assessment Employment training Transportation
Carisle Presbytery 24 N. 32rd Street Camp Hill, PA. 17011	\$ 56,251	9/25/79-6/30/80	160	Information and referral Life skills education Socialization and recreation
Family Planning Council of Southcentral PA., Inc. The Pennsylvania Center 3425 Simpson Ferry Road Camp Hill, PA. 17011	\$ 5,250	9/25/79-6/30/80	75	Family Planning
Maternal Health Services of Northeastern PA., Inc. 936 Market Street Kingston, PA. 18704	\$ 19,000	9/25/79-6/30/80	150	Information and referral (Family Planning/Indirect)
Maternal Health Services of Northeastern PA., Inc. 936 Market Street Kingston, PA. 18704	\$ 3,500	9/25/79-6/30/80	50	Family Planning
Catholic Social Agency 928 Union Blvd. Allentown, PA. 18103	\$ 152,648	9/25/79-6/30/80	2,474	Case management Counseling Information and referral Life skills Employment Transportation Socialization and recreation Day care

Region III Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Catholic Social Services 4800 Union Deposit Road Harrisburg, PA.	\$ 197,323	9/25/79-6/30/80	1,218	Counseling Information and referral Life skills education Employment Service Planning/Case Management
Lutheran Children and Family Services 2900 Queen Lane Philadelphia, PA. 19129	\$ 97,619	9/25/79-6/30/80	10	Protective Adults
Lutheran Children and Family Services 2900 Queen Lane Philadelphia, PA. 19129	\$ 138,156	9/25/79-6/30/80	800	Center services
Tressler-Lutheran Service Assoc. 2331 Market Street P.O. Box 397 Camp Hill, PA. 17011	\$ 100,000	9/25/79-6/30/80	414	Information and referral service planning/case management Counseling Life skills education Employment Transportation Day care
Tressler-Lutheran Service Assoc. 2331 Market Street P.O. Box 397 Camp Hill, PA. 17011	\$ 324,706	9/25/79-6/30/80	1,421	Information and referral service planning/Case management Counseling Life skills and education Employment Transportation Day care
Tressler-Lutheran Service Assoc. 233 Market Street P.O. Box 397 Camp Hill, Pa. 17011	\$ 164,720	9/25/79-6/30/80	1,031	Information & Referral Service Planning/Case Management Counseling Life skills education Employment Transportation Day Care
Nationalities Service Center 1300 Spruce Street Philadelphia, PA, 19107	\$ 463,663	9/25/79-6/30/80	5,466	Service Planning/Case management Information and referral Counseling Housing Life skills education/ ESL
Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic Two Children's Center 34th Street and Civic Center Blvd. Philadelphia, PA. 19104	\$ 67,379	9/25/79-6/30/80		Training Services (Statewide) to improve the delivery of human services to Indochinese
Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pa. Suite 66 2 Penn Center Plaza Philadelphia, PA. 19102	\$ 50,000	9/25/79-6/30/80	500	Family planning

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

Region III Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pa. Suite 66 2 Penn Center Plaza Philadelphia, PA. 19102	\$ 35,220	9/25/79-6/30/80	600	Counseling Life skills Education
Lutheran Children and Family Services 2900 Queen Lane Philadelphia, PA. 19129	\$ 219,220	9/25/79-6/30/80	8,300	Case management/ Service Planning Counseling Information & referral Housing Life skills Socialization/recrea- tion Transportation
Pennsylvania Legal Services Center 6th Floor—Blackstone Bldg. 112 Market Street Harrisburg, PA. 17101	\$ 149,963	9/25/79-6/30/80		Legal (State-wide)
Diocese of Pittsburgh Department of Social and Community Development 111 Boulevard of Allies Pittsburgh, PA. 15222	\$ 258,739	9/25/79-6/30/80	9,935	Information and referral Case management Counseling Life skills Housing Social/recreation Center Serv. for the Elderly Employment Transportation Day care for children
Family Planning Council of Western PA. 625 Stanwix Street Pittsburgh, PA. 15222	\$ 16,485	9/25/79-6/30/80	190	Family Planning
Family Planning Council of Western PA. 625 Stanwix Street Pittsburgh, PA. 15222	\$ 21,000	9/25/79-6/30/80	1,400	Counseling Life skills education
MARYLAND Montgomery County Silver Spring, Maryland	\$ 200,000	10/1/79-12/31/79	921	Assessment Counseling English Language Classes Vocational Training Job Placement and Supportive Services to Remove Barriers to Employ- ment
Prince George's County, Md.	\$ 100,000	10/1/79-12/31/79	612	English Language Training Vocational training Counseling Job Placement and Development Transportation Outreach

Region IV

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
ALABAMA:				
Community Action Agency Dallas-Selma	\$ 25,562	03/01/79-03/31/80*	100	Child day care Transportation Counseling
Dallas County Commission	\$ 8,729	12/01/78-03/31/80*		Information and referral
KENTUCKY:				
Refugee Services Diocese of Owensboro	\$ 23,750	07/01/79-06/30/80	1,500	Information and referral Counseling Acculturation
Catholic Charities Louisville	\$ 93,429	07/01/79-06/30/80		Employment Services Transportation
Catholic Social Services Covington	\$ 32,924	07/01/79-06/30/80		Home management & improvement

* Expiration date extended from September 30, 1979.

Region V

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
WISCONSIN:				
Catholic Charities Green Bay	\$ 117,568	10/79-9/30/80	1,020	Counseling Advocacy Translation Needs Assessment Outreach
Lutheran Social Services	\$ 139,325	10/79-9/30/80	2,000	Counseling Translation Tutoring Information & referral
Institute of Human Design	\$ 37,100	10/1/79-9/30/80	400	Assessment
Department of Industry Labor, and Human Relations	\$ 700,359	10/79-9/30/80	1,720	Intake & assessment ESL—Work Experience Vocational Education O.J.T. Job Devel. & Placement
Wisconsin Resettlement Assessment Office	\$ 107,165	10/79-9/30/80	12,950	Publications, Information & referral service & INS Counseling & Advocacy
Department of Industry Labor, and Human Relations	\$ 411,880	9/25/78-9/30/79	1,145	ESL Job development and placement Test and Counsel WK. Exp. OJT Skill training
Wisconsin Resettlement Office	\$ 93,034	9/25/78-9/30/79	8,632	Publications, Information and referral Counseling & Advocacy In service
Catholic Charities-Green Bay	\$ 71,607	9/25/78-9/30/79	1,028	Counseling, Information and referral, Translation, Social Service, Tutoring

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Lutheran Social Services	\$ 21,926	7/15/79-9/30/79	425	Counseling, information & referral, Advocacy, Translation, Tutoring.
Lutheran Social Services Unaccompanied Minors Program	\$ 627,656	10/1/79-9/30/80	42	Unaccompanied Minors Program to provide maintenance and Social Services for up to 42 children at any one time.
OHIO:				
Franklin County Am. Red Cross	\$ 105,116	7/1/79-5/31/80	1,200	Counseling, Employment & Training Non-WIN, Home management, Other educational services Family Life Education, Health related Service, Housing, Transportation.
Franklin County Jewish Family Service	\$ 16,976	7/1/79-5/31/80	835	Counseling, Employment & Training, Home Management, Health related, Housing
Lucas County	\$ 65,000	10/1/79-9/30/80	348	ESL, Families Counseling, Employment and Training
Toledo Public Schools	\$ 56,000	10/23/79-9/30/80		
Summitt County International Institute	\$ 101,869	9/1/79-6/30/80	750	Counseling, Employment & Training, Health related, Housing, Information & referral
Portage County International Institute	\$ 9,335	10/11/79-6/30/80	22 families	Counseling, Employment & Training, Health related, Information & Referral, Family Life Education
MICHIGAN:				
Freedom Flight Task Force Grand Rapids	\$ 96,775	10/1/79-9/30/80	2,700	Outreach, assessment, social adjustment services, manpower employment services, translator and interpreter services
Catholic Family Services Kalamazoo	\$ 104,073	10/1/79-9/30/80	400	
Catholic Social Services Lansing	\$ 71,405	10/1/79-9/30/80	1,500	
Grand Rapids Public Schools Grand Rapids	\$ 182,458	10/1/79-9/30/80	150	Outreach, English as a Second Language, manpower services, vocational training, skills recertification, day care, transportation

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Muskegon Community College Muskegon	\$ 58,815	10/1/79-9/30/80	60	
Kalamazoo Valley Community Kalamazoo	\$ 116,518	10/1/79-9/30/80	80	
Jackson Community College Jackson	\$ 182,939	10/1/79-9/30/80	80	
Washtenaw Community College Ann Arbor	\$ 194,431	10/1/79-9/30/80	100	
Lansing Community College Lansing	\$ 309,790	10/1/79-9/30/80	150	
Wayne County Community College, Detroit	\$ 209,692	10/1/79-9/30/80	200	
C.S. Mott Community College Flint	\$ 359,414	10/1/79-9/30/80	300	
University of Michigan Ann Arbor	\$ 121,298	10/1/79-9/30/80	serves staff of IRAP program and 1,000 refugees	Program meetings, state-wide refugee survey, public information
NOTE: Many providers will provide services in additional areas beyond their geographic location.				
ILLINOIS:				
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago	\$ 50,909	7/1/80-9/30/80	180	Camping program, Intercultural rela- tions, Program de- velopment, Group Work
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago Indochinese Social Service Program	\$ 277,272	10/1/79-9/30/80	2,100	Social Services job, Development & Job Placement, Voca- tional Services, including counseling & skill training
Traveler's Aid Society	\$ 485,893	7/1/79-6/30/80	1,500	Immigration counsel- ing, para-legal advice & legal representa- tion, psychological counseling, para- professional training program Orientation & Social Services Needs Assessment
Asian Human Services	\$ 108,220	10/1/79-9/30/80	400	ESL, Job Placement & Job Development
Belleville Area College	\$ 24,417	10/1/79-9/30/80	45	ESL, Job Development & Job Placement
Blackhawk College	\$ 144,291	10/1/79-9/30/80	200	ESL, Vocational Training, Job Development and Job Placement

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Blooming Public Schools	\$ 39,355	10/1/79-9/30/80	39	ESL, Job Development Job Placement
Catholic Charities of Diocese of Joliet	\$ 174,153	10/1/79-9/30/80	550	ESL, Nutrition, Job Development and Job Placement
Chinese American Service League	\$ 40,301	10/1/79-9/30/80	120	Job Development & Job Placement
Kankakee—Dr. King Education Center	\$ 74,522	10/1/79-9/30/80	263	ESL
Kishwaukee C.C.	\$ 89,872	10/1/79-9/30/80	133	ESL, Job Placement and Development
Korean-American Community Services	\$ 73,409	10/1/79-9/30/80	400	World of Work Orient Job Development and Planning, Vocational Counseling
Peoria Public Schools	\$ 121,253	10/1/79-9/30/80	150	ESL; Job Development and Placement
Peoria Catholic Social Service	\$ 189,443	10/1/79-9/30/80	500	Social Services
Rock Valley College	\$ 90,645	10/1/79-9/30/80	250	ESL Career Counseling Job Development & Upgrading, Voca- tional Training
Southern Illinois Univ.	\$ 94,116	10/1/79-9/30/80	80	ESL, Job Development and Placement, Voca- tional counseling
Springfield Public School	\$ 74,061	10/1/79-9/30/80	60	ESL
Thornton C.C.	\$ 76,726	10/1/79-9/30/80	70	ESL & Tutoring
Champaign County Opportunities Industrialization Center	\$ 45,000	10/1/79-9/30/80	35	Vocational Counseling Job Placement Job Development
Elgin YWCA	\$ 135,752	10/1/79-9/30/80	250	ESL, Vocational Counseling
Statewide Coordination Unit	\$ 174,966	10/1/79-9/30/80	3,500	Monitoring Technical Assistance
Illinois Adult Indo- chinese Teacher Training Project	\$ 99,565	10/1/79-9/30/80	550	ESL Teacher Training In Service-Technical Assistance
Illinois Department Public Health	\$ 615,791	10/179-6/30/80	12,000	Case Registry Identifi- cation of Medical Providers Treatment Modalities Outreach & Referrals Contractual Agree- ment Expand State Laboratories Services

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
MINNESOTA:				
Catholic Charities of St. Paul/Minneapolis	\$ 91,872	10/1/79-9/30/80	1,000	Information & referral
	\$ 37,982	10/1/79-9/30/80	1,500	Employment & Language Training
Catholic Charities of St. Cloud	\$ 60,213	10/1/79-9/30/80	500	Information & referral ESL
Catholic Social Services	\$ 77,458	10/1/79-9/30/80	1,400	Information & referral
Church World Service Austin, Minnesota	\$ 71,861		300	Information & referral
International Institute	\$ 146,590	10/1/79-9/30/80		Information & referral
St. Paul, Minnesota	\$ 400,744	10/1/79-9/30/80	1,600	Education Assis. & Employment
Lutheran Social Service	\$ 233,151	10/1/79-9/30/80	2,800	Information & Referral
Minneapolis, Minnesota	\$ 46,875		600	Mental Health Services
Anoka AVTI	\$ 59,560	10/1/79-9/30/80	120	Ed. Assist. & Employa. ESL-Prevoc & Voc. & I&R
Austin AVTI	\$ 22,451	10/1/79-9/30/80	40	" "
Dakota County AVTI	\$ 53,550	10/1/79-9/30/80	100	" "
Duluth AVTI	\$ 10,814	10/1/79-9/30/80	30	" "
Eveleth AVTI Eveleth, Minnesota 55734	\$ 25,400	10/1/79-9/30/80	50	" "
Fariboult AVTI	\$ 9,359	10/1/79-9/30/80	35	" "
Jackson AVTI	\$ 90,825	10/1/79-9/30/80	60	" "
Mankato AVTI Mankato, Minnesota	\$ 10,407	10/1/79-9/30/80	35	" "
Minneapolis Fact Center	\$ 104,459	10/1/79-9/30/80	400	Ed. Assist. & Employa. ESL-PreVoc. & Voc. I&R Math, Occupational Assessment & Training
Moorhead AVTI Moorhead, Minnesota	\$ 22,588	10/1/79-9/30/80	40	Ed. Assist. & Employa.
916 AVTI White Bear Lake Minnesota	\$ 100,929	10/1/79-9/30/80	250	Ed. Assist. & Employa. ESL-PreVoc. & Voc. & I&R
Red Wing AVTI	\$ 42,521	10/1/79-9/30/80	40	" "
Rochester AVTI	\$ 63,892	10/1/79-9/30/80	164	" "
St. Cloud AVTI St. Cloud, Minnesota	\$ 16,778	10/1/79-9/30/80	60	" "

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
St. Paul AVTI St. Paul, Minnesota	\$ 161,062	10/1/79-9/30/80	310	Ed. Assist. & Employa. ESL-PreVoc. & Voc. & I&R Homemakers
Suburban Hennepin AVTI Hopkins, Minnesota	\$ 66,495	10/1/79-9/30/80	260	" "
Thief River Falls AVTI	\$ 27,252	10/1/79-9/30/80	16	" "
<i>Interagency Agreements</i>				
Education	\$ 25,000			
Economic Security	\$ 66,000			
Health	\$ 120,000			
University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	\$ 30,000	10/1/79-9/30/80	800	Information & Referral Health translation
<i>Ramsey County</i>				
International Institute	\$ 99,334	10/1/79-9/30/80	1,600	Information & Referral Translation
St. Paul School District St. Paul, Minnesota	\$ 311,667	10/1/79-9/30/80	200	Educational Assistance (pre-school) Counseling, Info. & Referral (home school Liaison) Employability As- sistance (16-21 yr. old students)
Macalester College St. Paul, Minnesota	\$ 14,008	10/1/79-3/25/80	48	Ed. Assist. & Employa. ESL-Prevoc. & Voc. and I&R

Region VI

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
TEXAS:				
Catholic Family Service Diocese of Amarillo	\$ 54,533	9/30/79-9/29/80	140	Counseling Information and Referral Job Placement Housing Interpreter Transportation
Resettlement Office, Inc. Beaumont	\$ 116,934	9/30/79-9/29/80	2,496	ESL Job Placement Housing Home Management Counseling Transportation
Resettlement Office, Inc. Beaumont	\$ 283,680	9/30/79-9/29/80	100	Day Care
Catholic Charities Diocese of Fort Worth	\$ 26,762	9/30/79-9/29/80	600	Interpreter Transportation Information and Referral Counseling Housing

Region VI Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Fort Worth I.S.D.	\$ 158,108	9/30/79-9/29/80	225	Job Counseling Vocational Training
LOUISIANA:				
Associated Catholic Charities New Orleans	\$ 706,753	10/1/79-9/30/80	2,500	ESL Job Placement Housing Counseling Home Management Health Related
Associated Catholic Charities New Orleans	\$ 351,549	10/1/79-9/30/80	150	Day Care
Associated Catholic Charities New Orleans	\$ 138,051	10/1/79-9/30/80	30	Day Care
Associated Catholic Charities New Orleans	\$ 48,994	9/30/79-9/29/80	25	Foster Care
Catholic Social Services Diocese of Baton Rouge	\$ 142,885	9/30/79-9/29/80	550	ESL Job Placement Housing Counseling Home Management Health Related
Indochinese Resettle- ment Prog. Diocese of Lafayette	\$ 175,168	9/30/79-9/29/80	600	ESL Job Placement Housing Counseling Home Management Health Related
ARKANSAS:				
Benton County Learning Center, Bentonville	\$ 35,265	9/30/79-9/20/80	70	ESL Interpreter Counseling
Craighead County Adult Education Center, Jonesboro	\$ 23,922	9/30/79-9/29/80	15	ESL Vocational Training Transportation Counseling
Forrest City Public Schools	\$ 7,791	9/29/79-9/29/80	13	ESL Counseling
Adult Education Center Fort Smith	\$ 271,417	9/29/79-9/29/80	900	ESL Job Placement Interpreter Health Related Counseling Day Care
Jefferson County Adult Education Center, Pine Bluff	\$ 26,818	9/29/79-9/29/80	50	ESL Counseling Interpreter Transportation

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

Region VI Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Indochinese Refugee Resettlement Office, Diocese of Little Rock	\$ 168,664	9/29/79-9/29/80	1,100	ESL Counseling Job Placement Housing Interpreter Transportation Health-related
NEW MEXICO:				
Asian American Human Services Albuquerque	\$ 173,052	10/1/79-9/30/80	640	Counseling Information and Referral Health Screening Health Related Family Planning

Region VII

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
IOWA:				
Des Moines Area Community College	\$ 20,000	7/1/79-9/28/79	458	English Language Employment Services
Iowa Refugee Service Center	\$ 241,500	10/1/78-9/30/79	1,500	Housing Counseling Transportation Education Information & referral Employment
Kirkwood Community College	\$ 20,000	5/21/79-9/28/79	60	English Language Employment Services

Region VIII

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
COLORADO:				
State Department of Social Services	\$ 957,860	10/1/78-9/30/79	1,119	English Training Vocational Training Employment Service and Counseling
State Department of Social Services	\$ 198,500	10/1/79-12/31/79	599	English Training Vocational Training Employment Service and Counseling
MONTANA:				
Missoula City/County Health Department	\$ 40,772	8/1/79-7/31/80	350	Health
Lao Family Community, Inc.	\$ 39,754	10/1/79-9/30/80	350	Orientation Clearinghouse
SOUTH DAKOTA:				
Lutheran Social Services Sioux Falls	\$ 23,179	4/1/79-9/30/79	100	English Training Information and Referral
Lutheran Social Services Sioux Falls	\$ 94,688	10/1/79-9/30/80	150	English Training Information and Referral

Region IX				
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
CALIFORNIA:				
Long Beach Community College District	\$ 157,538	9/29/79-9/30/80	120	ESL Counseling Placement
Los Angeles Harbor College	\$ 175,939	9/29/79-9/30/80	200	ESL Counseling Placement
Catholic Charities, San Jose	\$ 66,528	9/29/79-9/30/80	900	Job Development Counseling Placement
Union of Pan Asian Communities	\$ 44,763	7/1/79-6/30/80	620	Information and Referral Home Management Health Protective services Family Counseling
Orange County Human Services Agency	\$ 261,570	7/1/79-6/30/80	12,000	Health Screening
International Institute of San Francisco	\$ 367,763	7/1/79-6/30/80	1,000	Job Counseling Health Counseling
Fresno Community Council	\$ 88,355	9/29/79-9/30/80	600	Information and Referral Living Skills Job Counseling
Catholic Charities, San Francisco (REAP)	\$ 152,138	9/29/79-9/30/80	200	Job Development Living Skills Placement
Santa Rosa Catholic Bishops	\$ 35,888	9/29/79-9/30/80	300	Information and Referral Counseling
SEAR, San Francisco	\$ 154,219	7/1/79-6/30/80	1,800	Job Development Placement
Catholic Charities, San Francisco (IHIP)	\$ 197,710	7/1/79-6/30/80	4,020	Health Counseling Services
Fresno Catholic Charities	\$ 59,383	7/1/79-6/30/80	7,425	World of Work Living Skills Counseling
Interfaith Bureau, Sacramento	\$ 98,311	7/1/79-6/30/80	500	Job Counseling Living Skills Counseling
Orange County Vietnamese Community	\$ 161,841	7/1/79-6/30/80	500	Information and Referral Adult Protective Elderly Counseling Health Related Services
Los Angeles Unified School District	\$ 343,013	9/29/79-9/30/80	1,000	ESL Vocational Training Counseling and Placements
Hacienda-LaPuente Unified School District	\$ 178,750	9/29/79-9/30/80	450	ESL Vocational Training Counseling and Placements

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

Region IX Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment	\$ 283,139	9/29/79-9/30/80	1,000	Job Placement
Lao Family Community, Inc.	\$ 114,635 \$ 258,945	9/29/79-9/30/80 7/1/79-6/30/80	975 600	Information and Referral Living Skills Family Counseling ESL Vocational Training
Catholic Community of Orange County	\$ 14,561 \$ 464,130	9/29/79-9/30/80 7/1/79-6/30/80	3,000 650	World of Work Pre-employment counseling and Preparation Job Placement
Rancho Santiago	\$ 406,951	9/29/79-9/30/80	600	ESL Counseling
San Diego County Dept. of Public Welfare	\$ 314,125	9/29/79-9/30/80	500	ESL Electronics Assembly Training Placement
ACCESS	\$ 279,840	7/1/79-6/30/80	450	Information and Referral Pre-employment Preparation and Counseling Employment-related Services Short-term counseling
Santa Clara Social Planning Council	\$ 403,003 \$ 488,128	9/29/79-9/30/80 7/1/79-6/30/80	2,500 4,000	Information and Referral Job Development and Placement Living Skills Health-related
San Francisco Community College District	\$ 613,750	9/29/79-9/30/80	1,100	ESL Vocational Training Job Development Placement
Catholic Social Services Sacramento	\$ 45,370	9/29/79-9/30/80	233	ESL Vocational Training Job Counseling Placement
Catholic Charities, Oakland	\$ 32,683 \$ 194,760	7/1/79-6/30/80	350 3,000	Health Counseling Job Counseling Job Development Placement
Catholic Charities, Stockton	\$ 57,388 \$ 83,043	9/29/79-9/30/80 7/1/79-6/30/80	600 1,400	Job Counseling Living Skills Job Development Placement Information and Referral

Region IX Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Santa Barbara Community College District	\$ 14,648	9/29/79-9/30/80	100	Job Development Placement
St. Anselm's	\$ 240,230	9/29/79-9/30/80	720	ESL Counseling
Foothill-De Anza	\$ 140,398	9/29/79-9/30/80	200	ESL Vocational Training Job Development Placement
Alameda/Contra Costa	\$ 340,576	9/29/79-9/30/80	501	ESL Vocational Training Job Development Placement
San Francisco Viet- namese Assn. of Friendship	\$ 276,730	9/29/79-9/30/80	300	Vocational Training Job Development Placement
Los Angeles Catholic Welfare Bureau	\$1,390,130	7/1/79-6/30/80	10,000	Information and Referral Outreach Consumer Services Protective Services Health-related Services
International Institute for Urban & Human Development	\$ 209,647	9/29/79-9/30/80	130	Assessment Vocational Training Placement ESL Child Care
HAWAII:				
State Immigration Services	\$ 588,622	12/1/79-9/30/80	1,000	Employment Vocational Training ESL
Catholic Social Services	\$ 45,000	11/14/79-9/30/80	700	Outreach Information and Referral Social Adjustment Home Management
Kalihi Palama	\$ 17,800	10/1/79-9/30/80	1,000	Information and Referral Social Adjustment Housing Related Problems Translation/Inter- pretation

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

Region X

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
OREGON				
Indochinese Refugee Service Centers	\$ 185,269	9/30/79-9/29/80	1,150	Mental Health
	\$ 21,268	FY 1980	Nat'l refugee	Medical glossaries
	\$ 525,402	9/29/79-9/28/80	popl.	Assimilation translation
	\$ 206,250	9/29/79-9/28/80	4,500	Employment
			425	ESL
Chemeketa Community College	\$ 164,702	9/28/79-9/27/80	100	Employment Place- ment
Employment Division, State of Oregon DHR	\$ 389,574	9/28/79-9/27/80	1,394	Employment Place- ment
Washington County Health Dept.	\$ 91,086	9/29/79-9/28/80	1,200+	Medical Services
Clark County Health Dept.	\$ 53,536	9/29/79-9/28/80	900+	Medical Services
Marion County Health Dept.	\$ 325,000	9/30/79-9/29/80	1,800+	Medical Services
Lutheran Family Services	\$ 179,033	9/30/79-9/29/80	28	Foster Care
Catholic Charities	\$ 274,296	9/29/79-9/29/80	40	Foster Care
Multnomah County Health Dept.	\$ 624,224	9/29/79-9/28/80	4,800+	Medical Services
Department of Education State of Oregon	\$1,450,000	9/17/79-9/12/80	900+	ESL/MSL
WASHINGTON				
Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI)	\$ 655,830	9/28/79-9/27/80	1,071	English and vocational training
Employment Oppor- tunities	\$ 109,227	9/28/79-9/27/80	400	Employment Placement
Employment Security (ES)	\$ 312,846	9/28/79-9/27/80	600	Employment Placement
YWCA and Vietnamese Mutual Assistance Associations	\$ 51,991	9/28/79-9/27/80	360	Employment Placement
Dat Moi Newspaper	\$ 34,484	9/28/79-3/30/80	15,000	Information and Referral
PAN MARE Group, Ltd.	\$ 159,587	9/28/79-9/27/80	80	Vocational training and placement
Asian Counseling and Referral	\$ 110,687	9/28/79-9/27/80	1,500	Information and Referral Mental Health
Lutheran Services	\$ 95,279	7/26/79-8/5/80	20	Foster Care
Catholic Charities	\$ 122,663	7/26/79-8/5/80	20	Foster Care

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